

Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy – DRAFT For COMMENTS



Goals, Strategies and Implementation



May 4, 2010



Principle Authors:

- ***Steve Kimball*** – *Idaho Department of Lands/ US Forest Service National Fire Plan Coordinator (co-lead)*
- ***David Stephenson*** – *Idaho Department of Lands Urban Interface/Planning Program Manager (co-lead)*

This project was funded in part through grants from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and National Association of State Foresters and the Western Forestry Leadership Coalition. The U.S. Department of The USDA prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. To file a complaint call (202) 720-5964.

Table of Contents:

Acknowledgements 6

Introduction

- Purpose and Background 7
- Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources 7
- Statewide Forest Resource Strategy 7
- Process 8

Chapter 1: The Forest Resource Strategy – State & Private Forestry Programs

- Resource Strategy as State & Private Forestry 5-Year Plan 9
- State & Private Forestry Program Descriptions 9
- Incorporating the Forest Legacy Program Assessment of Need 12

Chapter 2: The State Assessment of Forest Resources and Priority Landscape Areas

- Key Forestry Issues 14
- Development of Priority Landscape Areas 17
- Map of Priority Landscape Areas 18
- Flowchart of Issues and Sub Issues that comprise the assessment 19

Chapter 3: Goals & Strategies for Idaho

- Goals and Strategies – Composite List 20
- Table: Relationship of goals and strategies to issues 22
- Table: National Priorities and Performance Measures 23

Chapter 4: Priority Landscape Areas

• Table: Identifying the most important strategies within each PLA	26
• North Idaho Panhandle Priority Landscape Area (& MT Northwest, WA Northeast Multi-State Areas)	27
• Coeur d’Alene Basin Priority Landscape Area (& WA Aquifer Multi-State Area)	31
• Palouse and Hell’s Gate Priority Landscape Areas	35
• St. Joe-Clearwater Priority Landscape Area (& MT Bitterroot Multi-State Area)	39
• Craig-Camas Priority Landscape Area	43
• West Central Priority Landscape Area	47
• Boise River Priority Landscape Area	51
• Wood River Priority Landscape Area	55
• Snake River Complex Priority Landscape Area	59
• Eastern Idaho Complex Priority Landscape Area	63
• Teton West Slope Priority Landscape Area (& MT/WY Yellowstone Multi-State Area)	67
• Lemhi-Pahsimeroi Priority Landscape Area (& MT Beaverhead Multi-State Area)	71

Chapter 5: Statewide Goals for Long Term Health of Idaho’s Forests

• Statewide Goals and Strategies	75
• Managing Stressors and Long-Term Health of Idaho’s Forests	76

Chapter 6: Implementing the Strategies

• Use of the SFRS by the State of Idaho	78
• Use of the SFRS by Stakeholders and Collaborative Groups	79

Appendices

• Appendix A: Glossary and List of Acronyms	81
• Appendix B: Plans and groups	82
• Appendix C: List of Potential Funding Sources	85
• Appendix D: Stakeholders	86

Acknowledgements

We greatly appreciate the support and assistance provided by the Stakeholders who met regularly to inform, discuss, and guide this process; the members of the State Forest Resource Strategy Core Team who rolled up their sleeves and helped identify goals and strategies; and the many folks who gave us helpful and constructive comments.

Members of the Core Strategy Team:

- Ara Andrea – Idaho Department of Lands, NRCS State Technical Committee
- Bob Helmer – Idaho Department of Lands
- Bob Unnasch – The Nature Conservancy
- Chris Schnepf – University of Idaho Extension
- Craig Foss – Idaho Department of Lands
- Craig Glazer – Idaho Panhandle National Forest/USFS Region 1
- Cyndi Lane – Clearwater National Forest
- Dana Coelho – Western Forestry Leadership Coalition
- David Stephenson – Idaho Department of Lands (Project Co-Lead)
- Ed Warner – Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Forest Legacy Program Specialist
- Frank Gariglio – Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Greg Servheen – Idaho Department of Fish and Game
- Jeff Handel – Idaho Parks and Recreation
- Jill Cobb – Idaho Panhandle National Forests
- Kurt Mettler – Coeur d’Alene Tribe
- Mary Fritz – Idaho Department of Lands
- Mike Bowman – Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Councils
- Mike DeArmond – USDI Bureau of Land Management
- Serena Carlson – Intermountain Forest Association
- Sharon LaBrecque – Sawtooth National Forest
- Steve Kimball – USDA Forest Service/Idaho Department of Lands (Project Co-Lead)
- Tim Kastning – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council

A complete list of Stakeholders who assisted with review at various stages, comments, suggestions and useful information is included in the Appendices.

Special thanks to the IDL GIS Staff, Ed DeYoung, Andrew Mock and Meghan Lonneker, for their knowledge and assistance; to Jill Cobb for taking and interpreting copious and highly technical notes from a dozen stakeholder meetings around the state; and to Tera King of Northwest Management, Inc. for her help with editing and putting it all together.

Introduction

Background and Purpose

“Secretary Vilsack is asking us to expand our mission and adapt a more “all lands” approach to addressing restoration. Through our State and Private Forestry programs, we have the responsibility to provide support and assistance to State and private lands, but we need to expand our efforts to ensure that we are using all of the USDA and other federal programs to address restoration issues across broader landscapes. Forest and grassland health, wildfire, water quality, and wildlife connectivity are issues that have never stopped at the boundaries of the National Forest System. We now have the support to better address these issues across the landscape – landscapes that are large enough to make a difference.” – Tom Tidwell, USDA Forest Service Chief.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service provides funding and other support to states for programs to improve the health, productivity, benefits and extent of state, private and urban forests. The programs this funding supports—including Forest Health, National Fire Plan, Forest Stewardship, Urban and Community Forestry, Conservation Education and Forest Legacy—are referred to as State and Private Forestry Programs. The 2008 Farm Bill and a “redesign” of State and Private Forestry programs required that each state develop a Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and accompanying Statewide Forest Resource Strategy across all ownerships as a requisite to receive federal funding. The primary purpose is development of a plan that will guide State and Private Forestry investments in Idaho to ensure that federal resources focus on landscape areas with the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities and achieve measurable outcomes.

This help landowners and managers in Idaho better recognize and support opportunities to work together through partnerships and collaborative projects, leveraging limited resources to increase success on a landscape scale. As such, the State Assessment and Resource Strategy are not intended to be policy or management direction for landowners or managers, to replace existing plans or to identify all the issues and strategies any landowner or manager might feel most critical on the lands they manage.

Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources

The Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources (SAFR) is a geospatial analysis of forest conditions and trends in Idaho. The Idaho SAFR identifies seven main issues affecting Idaho forestlands (threats and potential benefits). Threats include forest health decline, uncharacteristic wildfire, and development pressure and recreation in undesignated areas. Potential benefits include sustainable wood-based forest resource markets, water quality & quantity, air quality, and wildlife habitat and biodiversity. Statewide data and local knowledge identified areas in Idaho where threats and benefits pointed to the highest need for investment

and work. These areas of multiple concerns and potential benefits were designated as Priority Landscape Areas and include urban, rural, and wildland urban-interface (WUI) lands.

Statewide Forest Resource Strategy

The Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS) is a long-term, comprehensive, coordinated strategy for investing state, federal, and leveraged partner resources. It addresses the issues and priority landscape areas identified in the Statewide Assessment.

Together, the SAFR and SFRS will provide focus for landowners, agencies, collaborative groups, and partnership efforts as they identify projects and activities to reduce threats to, and increase the benefits of, Idaho's forestlands. From communities to rural forestlands, focusing work in the highest priority areas allows leveraging of funds and coordination across ownerships as a highly effective way to address the most critical forest resource issues in Idaho at a scale where significant, positive changes can be realized.

Process

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) led the effort to develop a comprehensive SAFR and accompanying SFRS through a collaborative process involving representatives from federal and state agencies, counties, non-governmental organizations, program and advisory councils, tribes, interest groups, and private citizens. Two primary teams were formed to craft the SAFR and SFRS: a broad stakeholder group (Stakeholders) and a smaller core team (Core Team) made up of a cross section of the Stakeholders.

The Core Team collected and analyzed data, interviewed managers and landowners, and brought together information to develop the draft and final SAFR documents. The Stakeholders helped steer the process, reviewed the work of the core team, and provided comments, suggestions, and guidance throughout the process. Development of the SFRS involved several video-conference meetings with agency and partner personnel from the SAFR-identified Priority Landscape Areas. During these meetings, the Core Team shared information from the SAFR and asked the local representatives to further characterize the issues and conditions of the area and share plans and strategies they felt were the most important for these areas. The Core Team synthesized the information and, working with the Stakeholders, developed a cohesive five year strategy for Idaho.

It is imperative to recognize that the SFRS is an iterative document and a dynamic process. Resources and priorities evolve as new information becomes available and conditions in Idaho's forests change. This document will be updated periodically to reflect adjustments and remain relevant and useful.

Chapter 1

State and Private Forestry Programs

Idaho's state and private forests are served by a suite of programs that foster stewardship and sustainability. Encompassing nearly a quarter of the vast landscape of Idaho's forests, state and private lands provide public benefits such as clean air, clean water, wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, and a majority of the state's wood supply.



The State and Private Forestry (S&PF) organization of the U.S. Forest Service provides funding and other assistance to states to help ensure that forest landowners have the best technical, educational, and financial assistance available to help them achieve their objectives in an environmentally-beneficial way. Federal investment leverages the capacity of state forestry agencies and their partners to manage state and private lands that produce ecological, social and economic benefits for all of us. S&PF reaches across the boundaries of national forests to states, tribes, communities and non-industrial private landowners. As US Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack stated in his vision of the Forest Service, “The threats facing our forests don't recognize property boundaries. So, in developing a shared vision around forests, we must also be willing to look across property boundaries. In other words, we must operate at a landscape-scale by taking an “all-lands approach.”

Regardless of ownership, forests across the country are experiencing significant challenges to ecosystem health: tree mortality is on the rise due to disease and invasive pests; wildfire continues to increase in size and intensity; ecosystems struggle to adapt to climate change disturbances; and forests are being permanently converted to non-forest uses at a rate of 1 million acres per year. People are also impacted as wood-based local economies suffer, declining forest health impacts recreation and tourism, and the benefits forests provide to society are eroded. In this modern era, there is also a feeling some people are becoming more disconnected to forests. The strategy addresses both the ecological and social issues surrounding forestry in Idaho.

Conceived in 2007, “Redesign” is a new approach within S&PF that is improving the ability to identify the greatest threats to forest sustainability and accomplish meaningful change in high priority areas and across all lands. The USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters are applying progressive, competitive strategies to a portion of the S&PF allocation. This approach helps to address current forestry opportunities and challenges on-the-ground while demonstrating the value of a public investment in state and private landscapes.

The 2008 Farm Bill codified the main components of Redesign into law by amending the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act. The three national themes—Conserve Working Forest

Landscapes, Protect Forests from Harm, and Enhance Public Benefits From Trees and Forests—are now set in law as national priorities, and the Statewide Assessments and Strategies are required and central for S&PF program delivery at the state level.¹

In Idaho, the IDL is the agency that administers the S&PF programs. These include Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban and Community Forestry, Forest Legacy, Conservation Education and the National Fire Plan. This document fulfills the requirements of the 2008 Farm Bill and will guide these programs for the next five years. A short description of each S&PF program in Idaho follows:

Forest Stewardship Program

The purpose of the Forest Stewardship Program (FSP) is to promote the long-term stewardship of nonindustrial private forestlands by assisting landowners in more actively managing their forest and related resources. In Idaho, the IDL administers this program collaboratively with state and private partners. The Idaho FSP provides assistance to owners of forests and where good stewardship, including agroforestry applications, will enhance and sustain the long-term productivity of multiple forest resources. Special attention is given to landowners in high priority forest resource areas as well as those in the early stages of managing their land using multi-resource stewardship principles. The program provides landowners with the professional planning and technical assistance they need to keep their land in a productive and healthy condition. The Idaho FSP promotes forestland owner participation in the development of Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans (LFSPs). IDL foresters assist landowners with developing these management plans, which are an important first step in practicing sound silviculture. Within the Idaho FSP, IDL, in cooperation with other state partners, delivers multiple in-the field educational sessions for landowners and land managers, focusing on issues and problems that can be responded to with appropriate stewardship activities. The planning assistance offered through the Idaho FSP also provides landowners with enhanced access to other USDA funding assistance, conservation programs, and forest certification programs.

Using a five-year planning horizon, based on Idaho's Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources and the Statewide Forest Resource Strategy, the Idaho FSP relies on the Idaho Forest Stewardship Committee (IFSAC) to act in an advisory capacity to assist in proper delivery of assistance and educational programs. IDL recognizes this committee as an important advisory group for all service forestry efforts, including the Idaho Forest Legacy Program.

Forest Health Program

The purpose of the IDL Forest Health Program (FHP) is to protect and preserve forest resources and watersheds from forest insect and disease pests, while enhancing the production and stability of forests, forest industry, and forest recreation values. When outbreaks occur, FHP

¹ USDA Forest Service. 2010. "State and Private Forestry Redesign". Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/redesign/index.shtml>.

will lead control efforts as needed and as appropriate. Whenever possible, this is accomplished cooperatively with private forest owners and federal partners.

To achieve these mandates, the principal activities of the FHP program are prevention, detection, evaluation, control, and possibly eradication of forest insect and disease pests. Assistance may be technical and/or financial. The program works across landscapes, from rural to urban forest settings. Forest health is key to maintaining forests that are resilient to fire and changes in climate, that protect and enhance wildlife habitat, and that contribute to human health. The SAFR and SFRS identify current forest health threats and will guide FHP efforts for the next five years. The program will also remain flexible in order to respond to new insect and disease outbreaks as they occur.

Forest Legacy Program

The Forest Legacy Program (FLP)—a federal program in partnership with states—supports state efforts to protect environmentally important forestlands. The Idaho FLP provides federal funding to purchase conservation easements on private lands that might otherwise be developed and converted to non-forest uses. Designed to promote the protection of privately owned forestlands and keep these forests productive for products and other benefits, FLP is an entirely voluntary program. To maximize the public benefits it achieves, the program focuses on the acquisition of development rights on privately owned forestlands. For those landowners wishing to participate in the program, FLP allows them to capture part of the “development value” of their land while receiving in return, assurance that the forestland will remain a working forest forever. The Idaho FLP encourages and supports acquisition of conservation easements. These legally binding agreements transfer a negotiated set of property rights from the landowner to the State of Idaho without removing the property from private ownership. Most Idaho FLP conservation easements restrict development, require sustainable forestry practices, and protect other values.

Ranking of Idaho FLP applications is achieved at the state level by a detailed process carried out by the Forest Legacy Subcommittee, a subcommittee of pertinent interests from the IFSAC. Additionally, a Legacy Assessment of Need (AON) provides guidance on the most critical areas in which to focus efforts. This strategy document does not replace the AON, but informs it. Additional information on the AON and this plan is on page 11.

Urban & Community Forestry Program

Urban forests are dynamic ecosystems that provide needed environmental services by cleaning air and water, helping to control stormwater and conserving energy. These ecosystems add form, structure, beauty and breathing room to urban design, reduce noise, separate incompatible uses, provide places to recreate, strengthen social cohesion, leverage community revitalization, and add tremendous economic value to our communities. The rate of Idaho’s urban population growth is among the top five in the nation, signaling an increase in the impact

that comes with this growth and the opportunity to address these issues in part by preserving, enhancing and managing tree canopy.

The Urban and Community Forestry Program (UCF) focuses on the stewardship of urban natural resources and provides technical, educational, and financial assistance to local governments, organizations and others to maximize the value, function and health of the urban forest ecosystem. Through these efforts, the program encourages and promotes the creation of healthier, more livable and economically vibrant urban environments across Idaho.

Using a five-year planning horizon, based on Idaho's SAFR and SFRS, the UCF Program relies on the Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council (ICFAC) to act in an advisory capacity to assist in proper delivery of the assistance and educational programs. IDL recognizes this committee as the principle advisory group for urban and community forestry efforts.

Conservation Education Program

The Conservation Education (CE) program helps people of all ages understand and appreciate Idaho's natural resources—and learn how to conserve those resources for future generations. Through structured educational experiences and activities targeted to varying age groups and populations, Conservation Education enables people to realize how natural resources and ecosystems affect each other and how resources can be used wisely.

Through the CE program, people develop the critical thinking skills they need to understand the complexities of ecological problems. Conservation Education also encourages people to act on their own to conserve natural resources and use them in a responsible manner by making informed decisions.

National Fire Plan

Idaho developed a formal structure and strategy to implement the National Fire Plan (NFP) in 2001. The Idaho Strategy emphasizes interagency working groups at the state and county levels. The statewide program is led by a National Fire Plan Coordinator jointly funded by the Forest Service and Idaho Department of Lands.

The Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group (ISFPWG) is a multi-agency collaborative body charged to assist counties with their County Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) and projects, disseminate information, and oversee and prioritize grant assistance programs.

County Wildfire Working Groups (CWWG) are composed of county emergency managers and local, state, and federal fire managers. All 44 counties in Idaho have CWPPs and most have received and implemented National Fire Plan grants. National Fire Plan grants are established for projects that emphasize fire prevention and education, hazardous fuels reduction, assistance to firefighters, and woody biomass utilization. Additional information on these grant can be found in Appendix C.

Incorporating the Forest Legacy Program's Assessment of Need

The Idaho Forest Legacy Program completed a Legacy Assessment of Need (AON) in 2002 and updated it in 2007. The AON, a requirement for states participating in the Forest Legacy Program, is a detailed analysis of the issues pertinent to the Legacy program and helps prioritize locations in the state for Legacy project proposals. It includes input from many organizations, agencies, and individuals as well as contributions from a public comment period.

The SFRS does not replace the AON, rather it informs and compliments it. Overlapping areas of high priority within both plans identify where special emphasis will be made for FLP projects. However, the SFRS also identifies areas where the procurement of conservation easements is a key strategy, but may not be designated as a high priority within the AON. These areas are nonetheless important. Many agencies, land trusts, or other organizations may have an interest in protecting these areas for a variety of purposes. The strategies identified within the SFRS are intended to guide and support these efforts in addition to those in which the FLP participates. The Idaho Forest Legacy AON is an integral component of this strategy and is incorporated herein by reference. The AON can be found on-line at http://www.idl.idaho.gov/forest_legacy/legacy-1.htm.

Chapter 2

Connection to the Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources

The SAFR was developed by the IDL in partnership with many other agencies and organizations. This assessment is a key element in the redesign of the USDA Forest Service's State and Private Forestry Branch and is a requirement within the 2008 Farm Bill for states receiving funding through the US Forest Service for S&PF programs. Its purpose is to ensure that federal and state resources are focused on landscape areas with the greatest opportunity to address shared priorities and achieve measurable outcomes.

The SAFR provides a geospatial analysis of conditions and trends for all forested lands in Idaho. It delineates rural and urban forest areas that are the highest priority for projects and investments administered through S&PF programs. Threats to and benefits from forest resources were identified by a broad group of stakeholders and form the foundation of the analysis. This SFRS is the next step in the process and provides strategies to identify activities and approaches for protection, restoration and enhancement of forest resources in priority landscapes.

Key Issues Identified in the SAFR

The issues identified in the SAFR are shown in diagram on page 18. More detailed information on the data used, data considered but not used, and the models used for each sub-issue, issue and overall assessment are described in the document titled *Idaho State Assessment of Forest Resources—Final Assessment Report* available online at www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/ForestAssist/safr_index.html.

Issue: Relative Threats to Forest Health

Forests and urban tree canopies face many different kinds of threats. The purpose of analyzing this issue is to identify the most significant biological threats. These include forest insects and diseases that result in tree mortality, noxious (invasive) terrestrial species that can compromise the health and composition of forest stands, and climate change, which may modify current ranges of forest species, adding additional stresses to forests. Not only do stresses from these factors damage forests, they have an ecological, social and economic impact as well. They impact markets, recreation, and wildlife habitat and can exacerbate uncharacteristic wildfire. The critical areas identified for this issue represent where these problems currently exist or are likely to exist in the near future and where management activities can minimize threats. Other issues within the SAFR address areas where forests and tree canopy can help mitigate the causes of some of these threats.

Issue: Relative Threat to Communities and Ecosystems from Uncharacteristic Wildland Fire

Uncharacteristic wildland fire is defined as an increase in wildfire size, severity, and resistance to control compared to that which occurred prior to European settlement. The threat of these uncharacteristic wildfires has increased due to fuel accumulation from decades of aggressive fire suppression. The purpose of this issue is to identify communities and ecosystems at the greatest risk from this threat.²

Issue: Relative Potential Loss of or Damage to Canopy from Development Pressure, and Recreation in Undesignated Areas.

The intent of this issue is to identify areas at greatest risk of conversion from forestland to other uses, specifically development. Often, forested areas are highly desirable for home sites or new subdivisions. With this conversion comes a loss of productive forests, increased wildfire risk to property as more homes are “in the woods,” and pressure to reduce or eliminate management on adjacent lands. Also important are those areas that may be converted from one housing density to a significantly higher density as this may also lead to loss of canopy and the benefits it provides.

This issue also identifies those areas where pressure from off road vehicle (ORV) use in undesignated areas can lead to degradation of forested areas. Such use has increased erosion, user conflicts, spread of invasive species, damage to cultural sites, disturbance to wildlife, destruction of wildlife habitat, and risks to public safety. Along with fire and fuels, invasive species, and loss of open space, this issue is one of the USDA Forest Service’s “four threats.” Managing the areas where impact or potential impact is greatest, in addition to educational efforts, will help alleviate this threat.

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Sustainable Forest-Based Wood Products Markets

The purpose of this issue is to identify the forested areas most beneficial to existing and planned mills and biomass-utilization facilities. In many areas of the state, communities are economically and culturally dependent upon forestlands. The benefits and products of forestlands include timber, biomass, recreation, hunting and fishing, and ecosystem services. When markets and mills shut down, incentives to manage forests are significantly diminished, leading to an increase in forest insect and disease infestations, fire risk, and a decline in overall forest health.

Identified in the assessment are those areas within established distances from existing mills and existing or planned biomass utilization facilities—both within and outside of the state—where treatments can help support the wood products industry.

² The term “uncharacteristic wildland fire” is used in Idaho Roadless Area Conservation FEIS (2008) and is from a definition in the Forest Service Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in a Fire-Adapted Ecosystem (2000).

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Water Quality and Quantity from Forests and Canopy

The purpose of this issue is to identify the areas where forests can have the greatest benefit for water quality and quantity. Rural forests and urban tree canopy offer tremendous value toward good water quality, aquifer recharge, stormwater mitigation and erosion control. Water is, in fact, one of the biggest issues in the West and is important for fish, wildlife, and humans. Forest canopy shades and cools streams, which is important for healthy fish habitat. Leaves of trees intercept rainfall thereby lowering the erosive impact of rain on soil. Roots systems help break up compacted ground while stabilizing soil, which leads to greater groundwater recharge, reduced stormwater runoff and associated contaminant loads, and less erosion. This issue focuses forest management efforts in the areas in greatest need of improved water quality and quantity in both rural and urban environments.

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Air Quality from Forests and Canopy

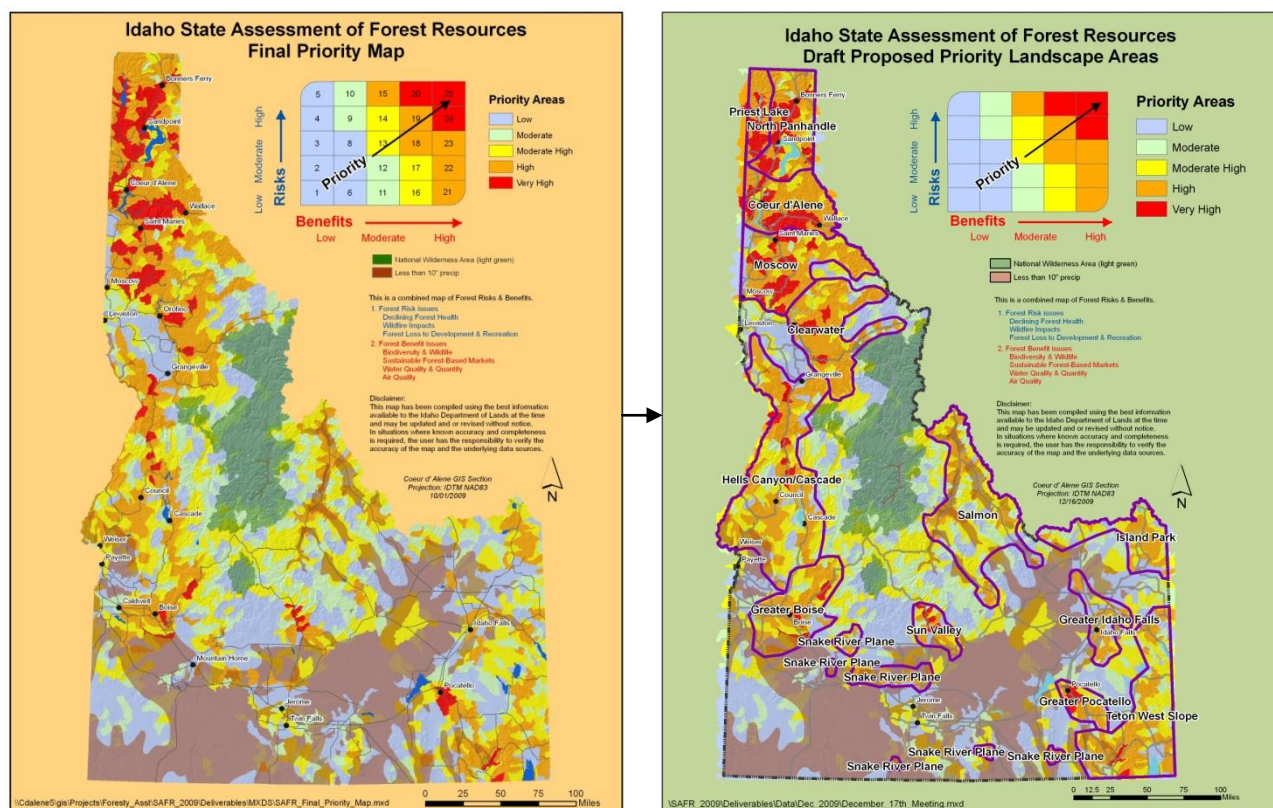
The purpose of this issue is to identify the areas where an increase in forests and tree canopy can have the greatest benefit to air quality. Air quality can be both degraded and enhanced by forests. Wildfires, especially large uncharacteristic ones, contribute a great deal of particulates (from smoke) and carbon into the air. Communities within the airshed of these fires suffer reduced air quality and commensurate health impacts. Certain tree species are also net producers of biogenic volatile organic compounds that exacerbate ozone production in urban areas. However, forest canopy can also absorb and filter particulates and pollutants out of the air, improving air quality. Trees sequester carbon and release oxygen, which is important for mitigating climate change and for human and animal health. Since temperature is a catalyst for production of volatile organic compounds (VOC)—the components of smog—the cooling effect of tree canopy in urban areas can lower VOC production. By also cooling buildings and thereby lowering energy use, urban tree canopy can also reduce energy consumption. If energy is produced from fossil fuels, this can result in additional emissions reductions.

Issue: Relative Potential Benefit to Wildlife and Biodiversity

This issue identifies the areas of greatest conservation value for wildlife habitat and plant and animal biodiversity and where management can enhance these values. This issue highlights areas where forests play a key role in wildlife critical habitat and range; threatened, endangered, and rare fish and wildlife habitat; and ecologically important plant communities. Within the context of the SAFR and SFRS, projects proposed within areas of overall high priority should consider activities that will enhance the habitat of the plant, fish, and wildlife species listed within those areas.

Development of Priority Landscape Areas

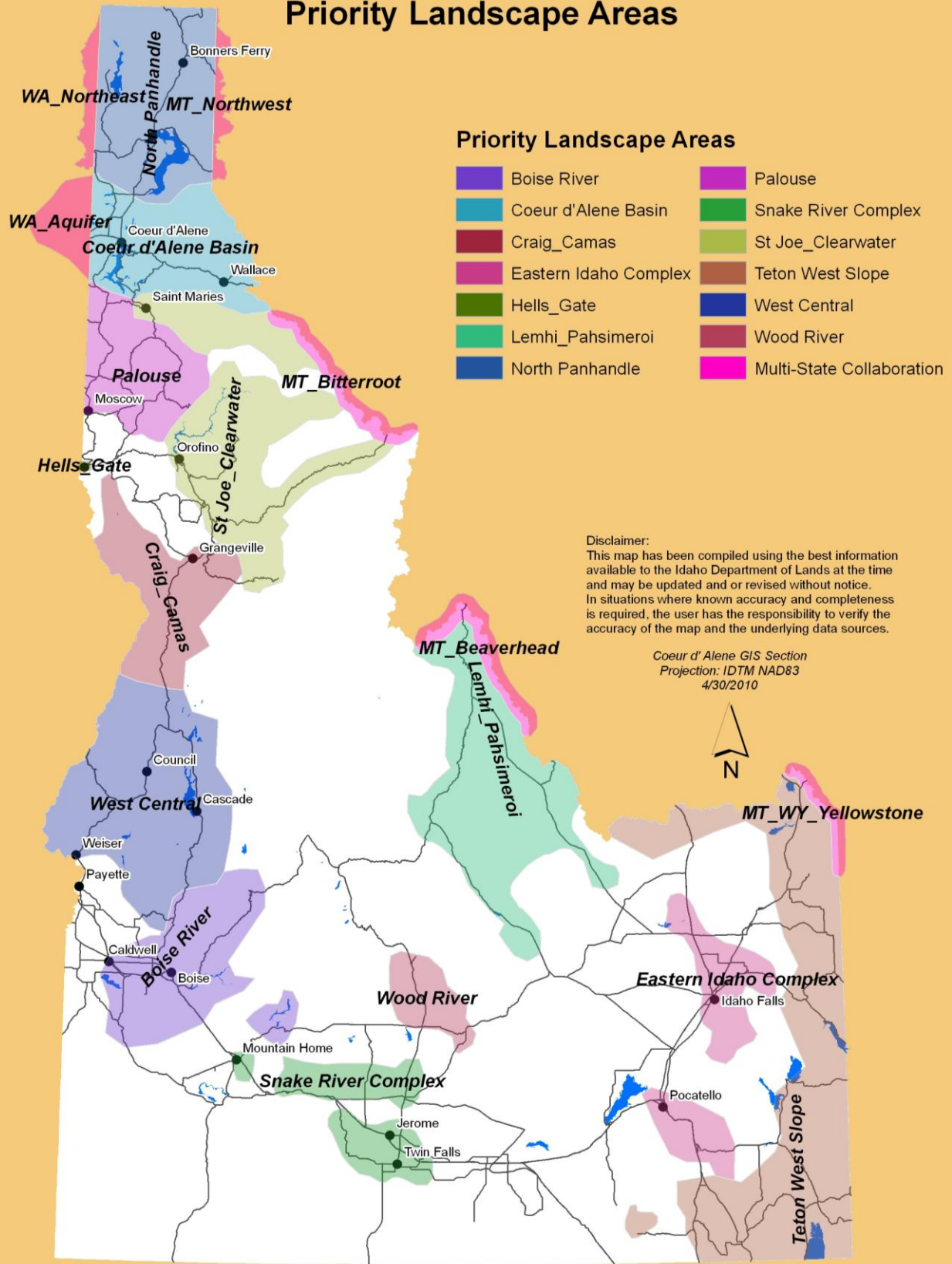
Once the final SAFR map was completed, the Core Team looked at the areas of very high, high, and moderately high priority subwatersheds with respect to geographic, ecological, and social issues as well as other considerations. From this process, Priority Landscape Areas (PLAs) were identified as a way to break the state into smaller, local areas where strategies would most effectively address identified threats and potential benefits and provide a framework for multiple complimentary efforts.



First iteration of Priority Landscape Areas drawn from the Final SAFR Map

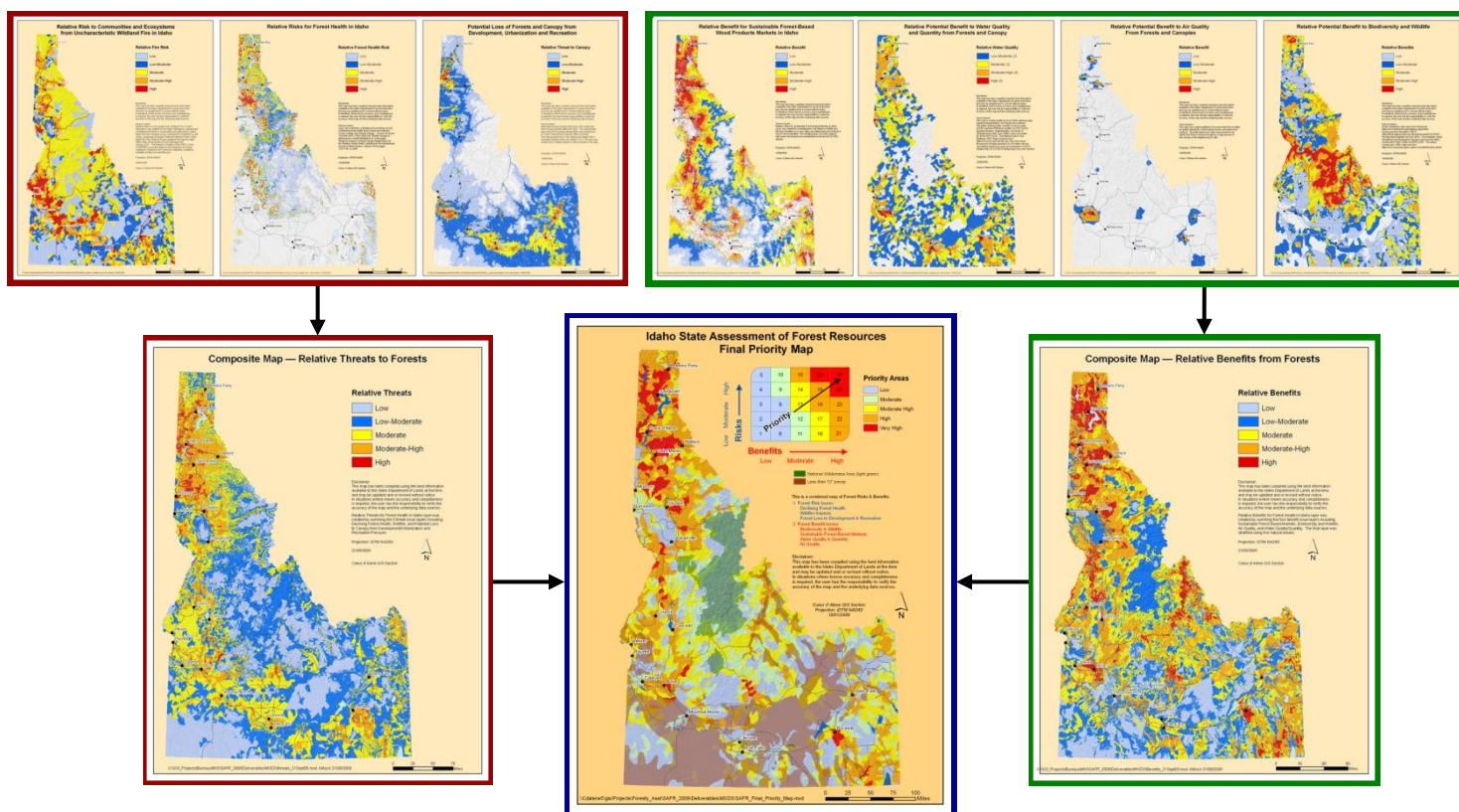
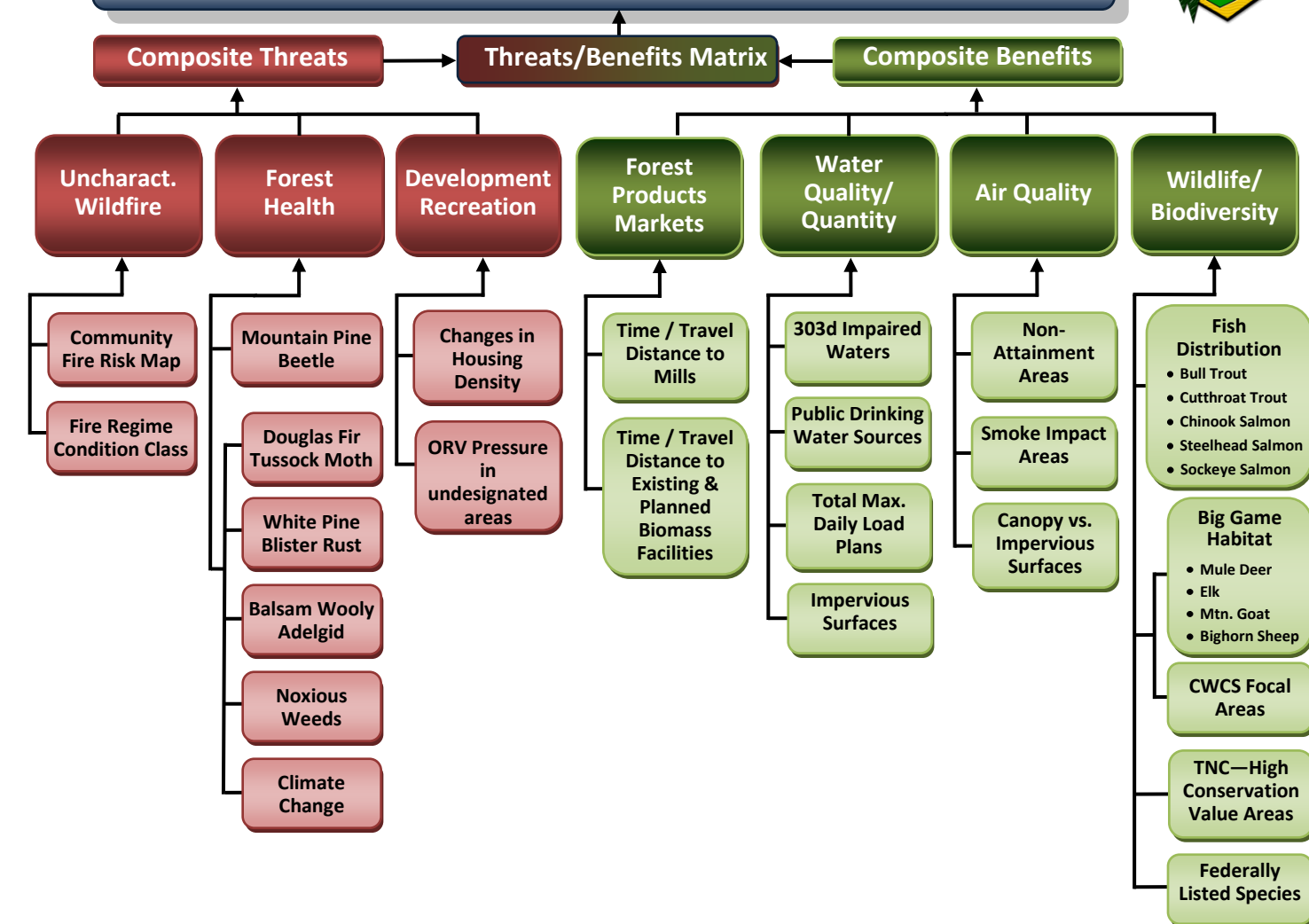
After further refining, the PLAs were finalized as shown in the map on the following page. The key issues from the SAFR causing these areas to rank high relative to others were identified for each PLA. A series of meetings were held around the state with local land management partners and stakeholders to further identify the key issues and strategies for addressing them. These issues and strategies were recorded and are listed in Chapter 4.

Idaho State Assessment of Forest Resources Priority Landscape Areas



X:\Projects\Forestry_Asst\SAFR_2009\Deliverables\Data\Jan_2010\Regions_28Jan10.mxd Edeyoung 2/10/2009

Idaho State Assessment of Forest Resources—Priority Areas



Chapter 3

Goals and Strategies for Idaho's Forests

The Core Team analyzed each issue identified in the SAFR and identified overall goals and strategies that would effectively mitigate threats or protect and enhance the benefits of forests. The matrix below is a composite list of the goals and strategies that address each potential threat and benefit. This composite list was then used as a foundation to describe the most important specific goals and strategies for each PLA, which are outlined in Chapter 4. The table on page 21 indicates the issues each of the strategies addresses.

The overall goals and strategies identified by the Core Team are:

Goal 1: Idaho's Forests are diverse and resilient to climatic changes and other natural and unique stresses

- Inventory & Analysis** – Conditions of forest systems are assessed and monitored on the landscape scale for sustainability and resilience
- Treatments** – Design stand treatments over landscape scale to increase and maintain vegetation diversity and resiliency over time (urban and rural)
- Managed Fire** – Use prescribed fire and managed wildfire where appropriate to maintain the form and function of fire-adapted forest ecosystems.
- Partnerships** – Use collaborative groups and partnerships for landscape scale stewardship.
- Education** – Education leading to understanding and support of forest health goals and strategies

Goal 2: The ecosystem benefits that Idaho forests provide are identified, maintained and enhanced

- Inventory & Analysis** – Conduct inventory, assessment and monitoring to maximize forest ecosystem services
- Planning** – Identify and protect working forests and ecosystem services from development, fragmentation, and degradation
- Treatments** – Actively manage forests for goods and ecosystem services
- Education** – Education leading to understanding and support of ecosystem services
- Access** – Maintain and enhance public access and recreation opportunities

Goal 3: *Forestlands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced*

Inventory & Analysis - Identify the highest priority forest areas for habitat, forest productivity and management, biodiversity, ecosystem benefits, access, and other benefits.

Economics - Create economic conditions that increase hold and management values over sell values of priority forest areas.

Forest Conservation – Use conservation actions to effectively protect and enhance high priority forestlands.

Goal 4: *Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities (development, recreation, forest practices, invasive weeds, etc)*

Inventory and Analysis – Develop systems for early detection, rapid response and enforcement capacity for early and effective action to minimize adverse impacts to forest ecosystems

Treatments – Implement urban and rural forest practices to mitigate adverse impacts to forest systems and monitor/adapt.

Education – Education of target audiences leading to understanding and support of forest ecosystem goals (developers, ORV operators, planners, landowners, loggers, realtors, recreationists, others)

Regulation/Policy – Develop land use rules, ordinances, and/or laws to protect and enhance forests and their ecosystems services and products

Goal 5: *Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable*

Treatments – Use a balanced approach in forest management to support both market demand and healthy forests.

Marketing – Develop diverse markets, labor and product lines (Idaho brand) to ensure competitiveness and resiliency to global markets

Goal 6: *Idaho has an integrated framework for implementing the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy, which guides project development and legislative/policy actions. The framework will promote cohesive management of Idaho's urban and rural forests.*

Inventory & Analysis – Improve information, identify and fill data gaps, and explore/develop new tools and strategies for assessing conditions and implementing projects

Partnerships – Use a state working group to steer and guide implementation of the overall Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS). Use local groups and partnerships to develop and implement strategies for individual Priority Areas. The statewide team and local groups will work together to develop and implement annual plans and to update the SFRS.

How the goals and strategies and their descriptions from the previous two pages correlate to the issues is shown in this table.

	ISSUES ADDRESSED							
Goals and Strategies	Threats			Benefits				Connecting People to Forests
Strategies	Forest Health	Wildfire	Development/ Recreation Pressure	Wildlife/ Biodiversity	Water Quality & Quantity	Air Quality	Sustainable Wood Products Markets	
Goal 1: Idaho's Forests are diverse and resilient to climatic changes and other natural and unique stresses								
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Treatments	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Managed Fire	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goal 2: The ecosystem benefits that Idaho forests provide are identified, maintained and enhanced								
Inventory & Analysis	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Treatments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Access			✓	✓				✓
Goal 3: Forestlands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced								
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Economics				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Forest Conservation			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Goal 4: Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities								
Inventory & Analysis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Treatments	✓	✓	✓					
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Regulation/Policy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Goal 5: Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable								
Treatments	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Marketing	✓						✓	✓
Goal 6: Idaho has an integrated framework for implementing the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy								
Inventory & Analysis		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Partnerships	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Performance Measures

The following table identifies which of the three national priorities each strategy addresses, and lists performance measures for S&PF programs. The three National Priorities are:

1. Conserve and Manage Working Forest Landscapes for Multiple Values and Uses
2. Protect Forests from Threats
3. Enhance Public Benefits from Trees and Forests

Goals & Strategies	National Priority Addressed	State and Private Forestry Performance Measures
Goal 1: <i>Idaho's Forests are diverse and resilient to climatic changes and other natural and unique stresses</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	1 & 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of population living in communities with inventories and active forest management plans 2. Number and percent of communities with a CWPP or equivalent 3. Acres of forest areas in high priority areas with an active Forest Stewardship Management Plan
Treatments	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of acres of forest areas managed sustainably as per a current Forest Management Plan. 2. Number of acres treated to restore fire-adapted ecosystems that are (1) moved toward desired conditions and (2) maintained in desired conditions 3. Total # of acres treated to reduce hazardous fuels on state and private lands through State Fire Assistance 4. Number and percent of forest acres restore and/or protected from invasive and native insects, diseases and plants 5. Number and percent of population in communities actively managing community trees 6. Acres and percent of high priority habitat areas where S&PF activities are protecting, conserving and enhancing wildlife and fish habitat. 7. Acres of connected forest resulting from S&PF investments 8. Acres/percent of priority areas vulnerable to climate change where S&PF activities contribute to resilient forests able to adapt to climate change 9. Acres and percent of high priority forests treated with prescribed fire and mechanical treatments to maintain or restore to a fire-adaptive state
Managed Fire	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acres and percent of high priority forests treated with prescribed and natural fire to maintain or restored to a fire-adaptive state
Partnerships	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total value of resources leveraged through partnerships (monetary and in-kind) 2. Qualitative: Collaborative group and partnership success stories
Education	All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of at-risk communities who report increased local suppression capacity via more trained/certified fire fighters and/or crews 2. Number of people who annually participate in FS and S&PF and state forestry agency environmental literacy programs and activities 3. Percent of population within cities served by professional forestry staff 4. Number of people engaged in environmental stewardship activities as part of an S&PF program

Goals & Strategies	National Priority Addressed	State and Private Forestry Performance Measures
Goal 2: <i>The ecosystem benefits that Idaho forests provide are identified, maintained and enhanced</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities designed to contribute to improved water and air quality 2. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities result in energy conservation 3. Acres and percent of priority watershed areas where S&PF activities are enhancing or protecting water quality and quantity
Planning	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualitative: examples of how canopy has been integrated into ecosystem management plans (air and water quality, energy, stormwater, etc.) 2. Qualitative: Landowner Forest Stewardship Plans or Community Forestry Management Plans that identify use of forests for ecosystem benefits
Treatments	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acres and percent of priority watershed areas where S&PF activities are enhancing or protecting water quality and quantity 2. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities designed to contribute to an improvement in air quality 3. Population of communities benefiting from S&PF activities that result in energy conservation 4. Acres and percent of priority habitat areas where S&PF activities are protecting, conserving, and enhancing wildlife and fish habitat 5. Potential carbon sequestered through implementation of forest management practices on private forest lands 6. Qualitative: Develop case studies to tell the story of dollars saved per year using strategic tree planting for conservation.
Education	3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of at-risk communities who report increased local suppression capacity via more trained/certified fire fighters and/or crews 2. Number of people who annually participate in FS and S&PF and state forestry agency education activities focusing on ecosystem services of forests and trees 3. Qualitative: examples of how ecosystem benefits are understood and supported by non-forestry stakeholders to address issues—ex.: air and water quality managers, utilities, developers, etc. 4. Increase in canopy cover over public and private lands in communities over time
Access	3	N/A
Goal 3: <i>Forestlands with the highest benefits are identified, protected and enhanced</i>		
Inventory & Analysis	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acres and percent of high priority forest areas identified
Economics	1	N/A
Forest Conservation	1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual and cumulative acres of High priority forest ecosystems and landscapes are protected from conversion 2. Acres and percent of priority habitat areas where S&PF activities are protecting, conserving, and enhancing wildlife and fish habitat 3. Acres of connected forest resulting from S&PF investments

Goals & Strategies	National Priority Addressed	State and Private Forestry Performance Measures
Goal 4: Forest ecosystems are resilient to human activities		
Inventory & Analysis	2	1. Qualitative: Examples of how early detection, rapid response (EDRR) has found problems leading to eradication (example: gypsy moth in Idaho)
Treatments	2 & 3	1. Qualitative: examples of developments following BMPs 2. Qualitative: Integration of BMPs into local governmental development policies 3. Acres of land treated per recommendations in CWPPs
Education	2 & 3	1. Number of people who annually participate in FS and S&PF and state forestry agency education activities focusing on ecosystem services of forests and trees 2. Qualitative: Lower number of forest practices violations 3. Qualitative: Examples of incentives that help reduce adverse impacts from development; communities adopting development incentives; developers that follow BMPs voluntarily because they recognize the benefit to their business
Regulation/Policy	2 & 3	1. Qualitative: Examples of ordinances or policies that protect forestlands from development 2. Qualitative: Examples of ordinance or policies that codify BMPs
Goal 5: Forest-based wood products markets are economically vibrant and sustainable		
Treatments	3	1. Number of total jobs (direct, indirect, and induced) sustained or maintained in the economy annually due to S&PF investments. 2. Qualitative: Develop success stories highlighting job creation/retention. 3. Qualitative: Provide statistics on state/private forestland (especially NIPF) contribution to forest products sector.
Marketing	3	1. Qualitative: Examples of marketing efforts and their impact on forest products markets
Goal 6: Idaho has an integrated framework for implementing the Idaho Statewide Forest Resource Strategy		
Inventory & Analysis	All	1. Qualitative: Descriptions of new information and tools that have been identified and developed which will aid Idaho in fulfilling the intent and purpose of S&PF Redesign and these strategies
Partnerships	All	1. Many options

Chapter 4

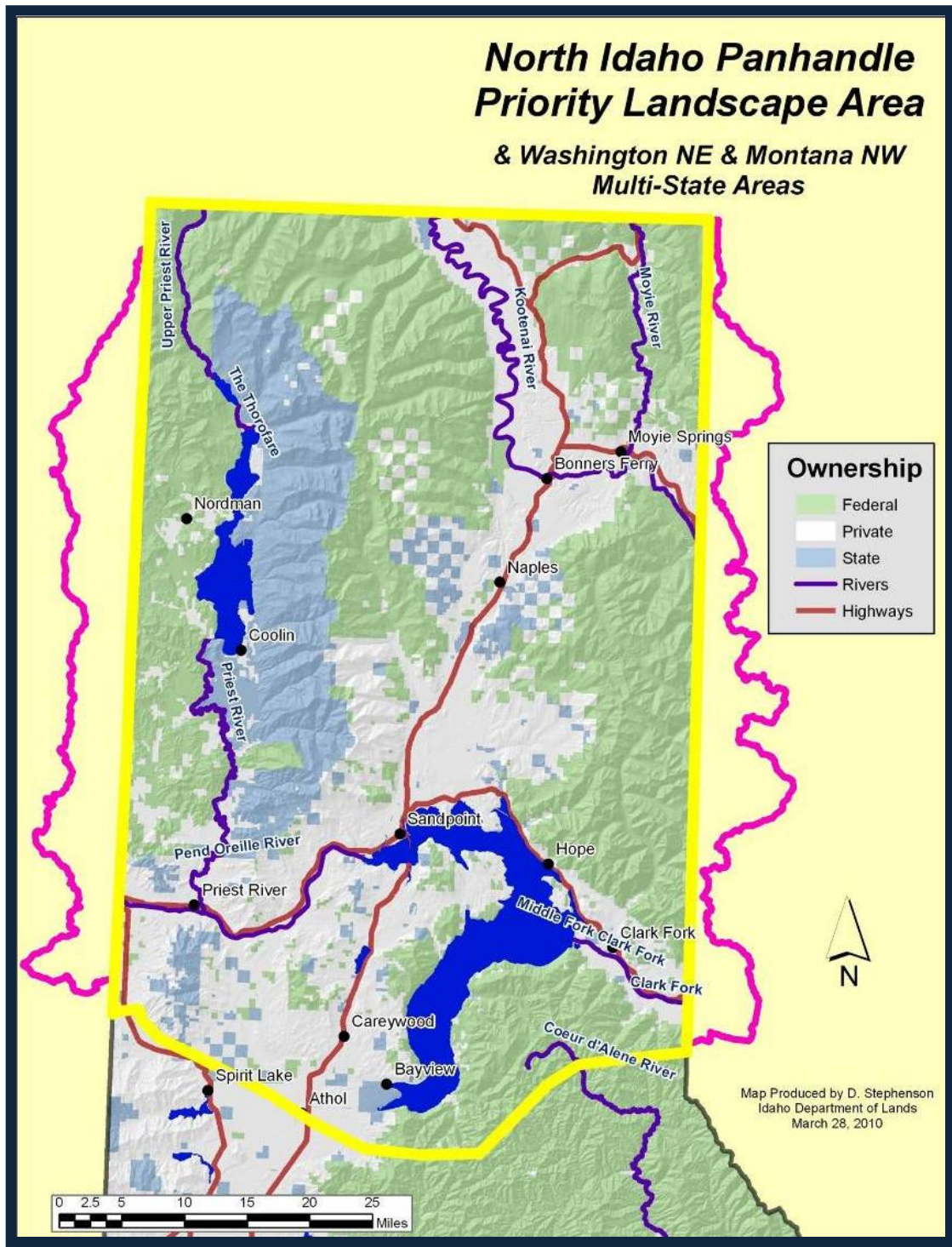
Priority Landscape Areas

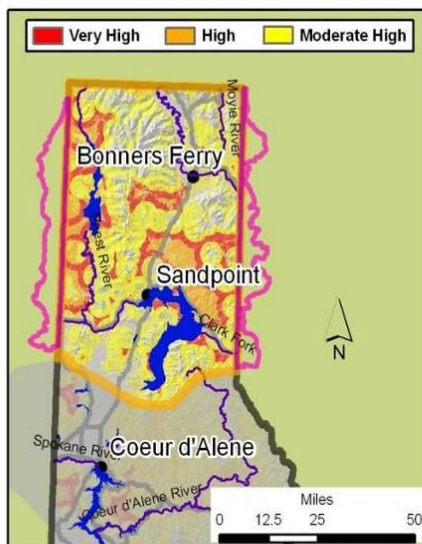
This chapter discusses the specific goals and strategies from Chapter 3 that the Core Team felt could best address key issues in each PLA. The goals and strategies were identified from existing plans and through interviews and meetings with affected stakeholders. All acronyms used in the summaries are explained in the Appendices. The following table summarizes which goals and strategies were identified as most important for each PLA. In the following pages, additional information is provided for each PLA—including maps of ownership and issues, a list of the highest priority issues, and a discussion of the goals and strategies specific for that PLA.

		Priority Landscape Areas													
Goals	Strategies	North Panhandle	Coeur d’Alene Basin	Palouse / Hell’s Gate	St. Joe Clearwater	Bitterroot Corridor	Craig-Camas	West Central	Boise River	Wood River	Snake River Complex	Eastern Idaho Complex	Teton West Slope	Lemhi-Pahsimeroi	Statewide
1	Inventory & Analysis							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
	Treatments	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Managed Fire												✓	✓	✓
	Partnerships		✓												
	Education	✓	✓						✓		✓				✓
2	Inventory & Analysis	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Planning		✓					✓	✓	✓			✓		
	Treatments		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
	Education											✓			✓
	Access			✓	✓										
3	Inventory & Analysis									✓	✓				
	Economics														
	Forest Conservation	✓		✓						✓	✓		✓	✓	
4	Inventory & Analysis				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	Treatments				✓							✓	✓	✓	
	Education							✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
	Regulation/Policy														
5	Treatments	✓	✓						✓			✓	✓	✓	
	Marketing	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Inventory & Analysis														✓
	Partnerships														✓

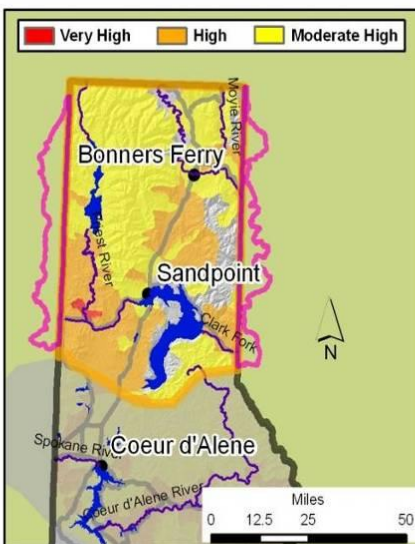
North Idaho Panhandle Priority Landscape Area including NW Montana and NE Washington

The North Idaho Panhandle PLA covers the northern part of the state, from the Canadian border to the southern tip of Lake Pend Oreille. It includes Priest Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, Moyie River, Priest River, Lightning Creek, Pack River, Clark Fork River, and the communities of Bonners Ferry, Priest River, and Sandpoint. Major mountain ranges include the Idaho Selkirk and Cabinet Mountains.

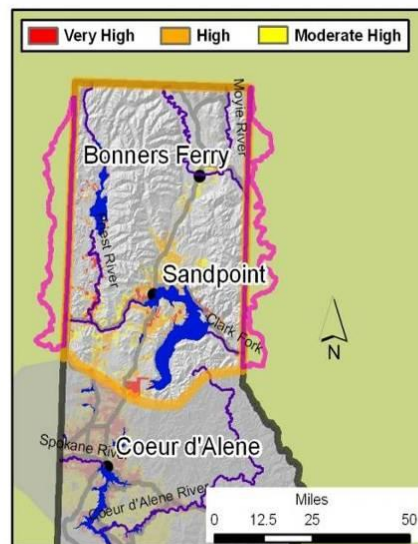




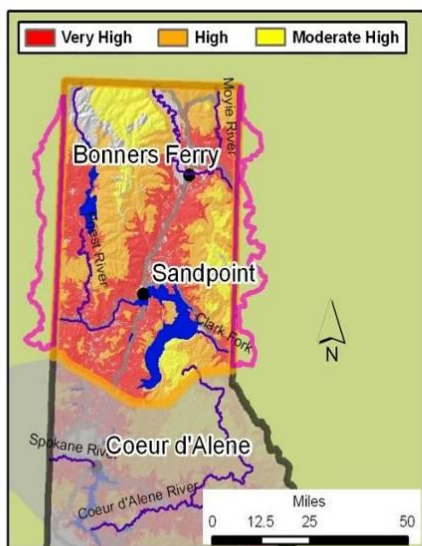
Forest Health



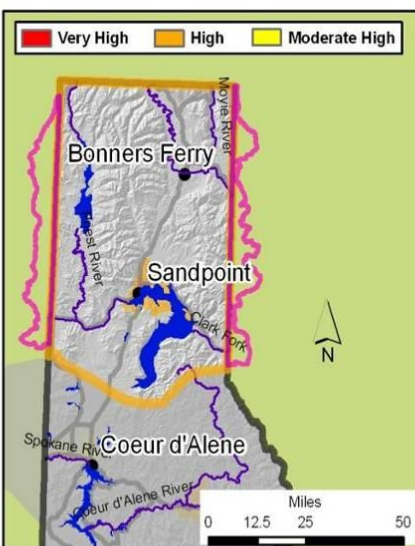
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



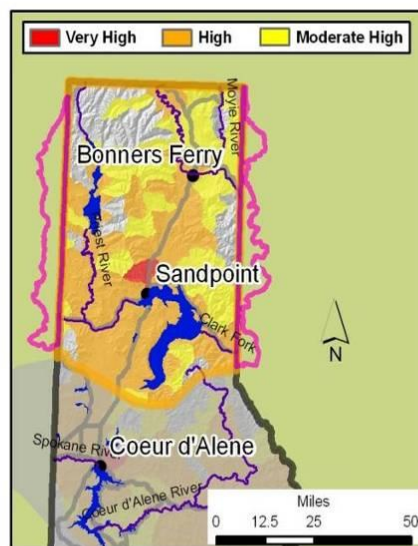
Development/Recreation Pressure



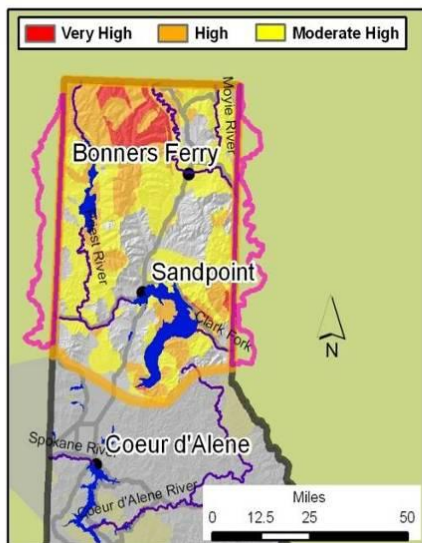
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



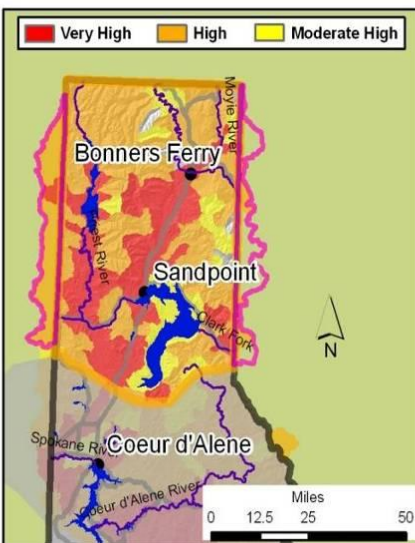
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**North Panhandle
Priority Landscape Area
& NW Montana and
NE Washington**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the North Idaho Panhandle PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of high and moderate-high **forest health threats**
 - Mountain pine beetle threat especially north of Lake Pend Oreille, southwest of Bonners Ferry, and in the Priest Lake watershed.
 - White pine blister rust and root disease a high threat throughout
 - Balsam wooly adelgid is a threat around Priest Lake, Lake Pend Oreille, and Bonners Ferry

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative potential benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially west of Priest Lake and along major transportation corridors.
- High potential benefit from **air quality** from forests and canopy in and around Sandpoint.
- Very high potential benefit to **water quality and quantity** in Sandpoint municipal watershed. The Bonners Ferry municipal watershed is also critical.
- Pockets of high and very-high potential **benefit to biodiversity and wildlife**, especially for big game, endangered species, and overall ecosystem richness.

Priority Strategies for the North Idaho Panhandle PLA

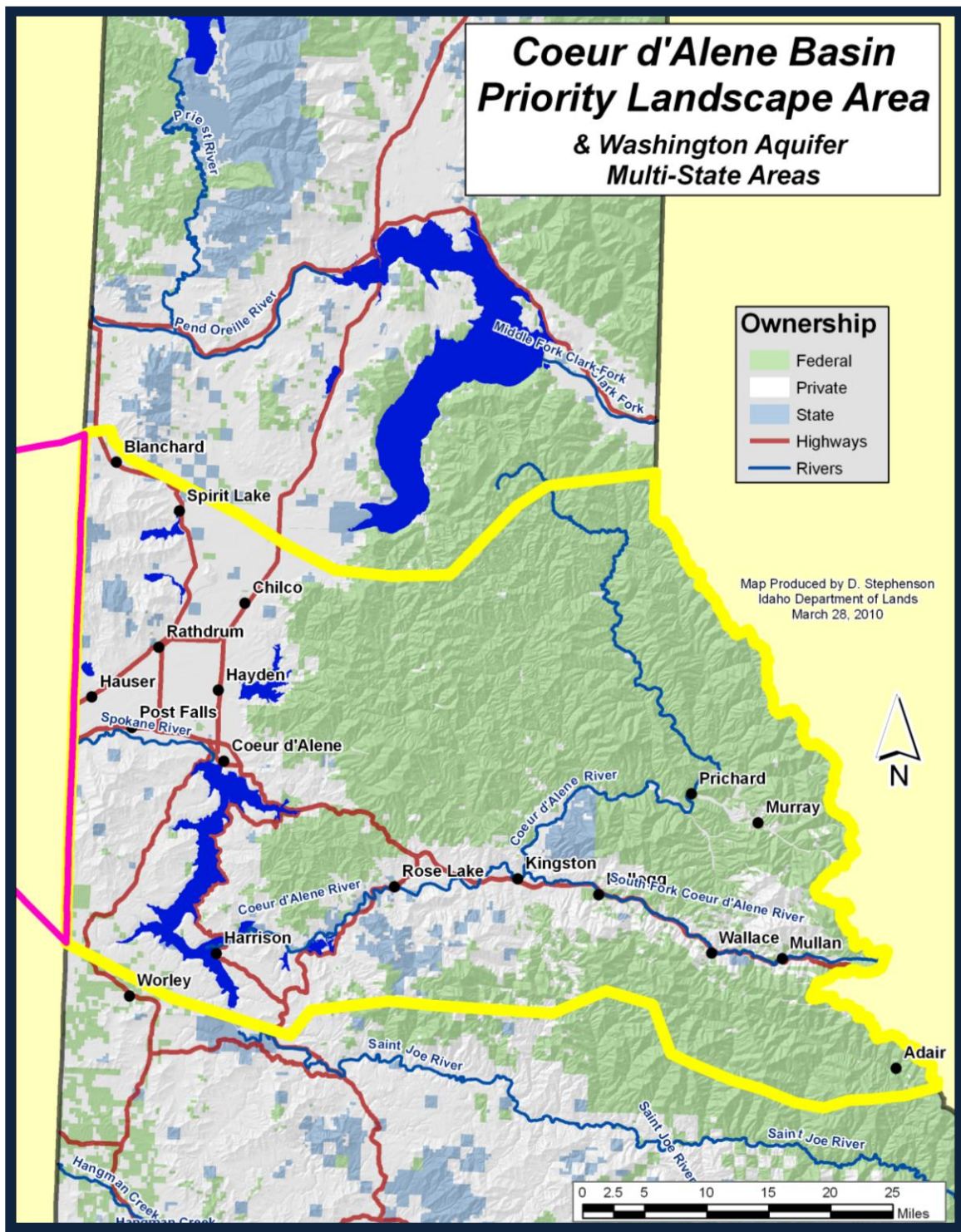
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the North Idaho Panhandle PLA.

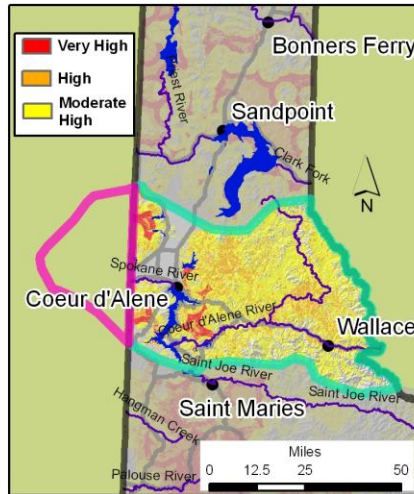
Priority – H, M, L	North Idaho Panhandle Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1 and 5: Partnership and Treatments – Design and implement stand treatments over landscape scale and provide a continued supply of wood material for existing and new markets. Treatments should address root rot, mountain pine beetle, and balsam wooly adelgid as key forest health issues. Potential impacts from climate change are also high in this area.</p> <p>Use existing partnerships and collaborative groups including Priest Community Forest Connection, Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative, North Idaho Renewable Energy Coalition, and the Clark Fork Management Committee to accomplish strategy. Each of these groups provides stewardship in a subarea of the North Idaho Panhandle Priority Area. It is important that these groups remain viable and supported.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, and National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Collaborative groups, USFS, IDL, BLM, Kootenai Tribe, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Bonner County, Boundary County, local governments, and others</p>

Priority – H, M, L	North Idaho Panhandle Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – The Bonner and Boundary CWWGs are actively implementing their CWPPS. Of special consideration are hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work for WUI areas in the Sandpoint area and municipal watersheds in Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint. (Key WUI areas include: Schweitzer, Hoodoo Valley, Moyie Springs, Black Mountain - see CWPPS).</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Bonner and Boundary County Working Groups, ISFPWG, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Education – Root rot is a critical and growing problem in the Idaho Panhandle. Educational and demonstration efforts targeted to private landowners should be developed and implemented.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners, industrial forest owners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, IDPR, University of Idaho Extension and others</p>
	<p>Goal 3: Forest Conservation – A number of areas in this PLA have been identified as high value for conservation. Of highest priority are activities that would conserve wildlife land bridges at McArthur Lake and Boundary Creek.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Land trusts (list specific?), IDFG, USFS, IDL, BLM, Kootenai Tribe, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Bonner County, Boundary County, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Inventory and Analysis – Assess ecosystem benefits of community forests to understand and incorporate into existing plans the economic and environmental value of canopy. Of special consideration is air quality in the Sandpoint area and municipal watersheds in Bonners Ferry and Sandpoint.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> ICFAC, IDFG, USFS, IDL, BLM, KVRI, Kootenai Tribe, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Bonner County, Boundary County, cities of Sandpoint and Bonners Ferry, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Support the strategies of the North Idaho Renewable Energy Committee and State biomass and forest products groups to increase wood product markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, IDL, BLM, KVRI, Kootenai Tribe, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Bonner County, Boundary County, IFA, IFOA, and others</p>

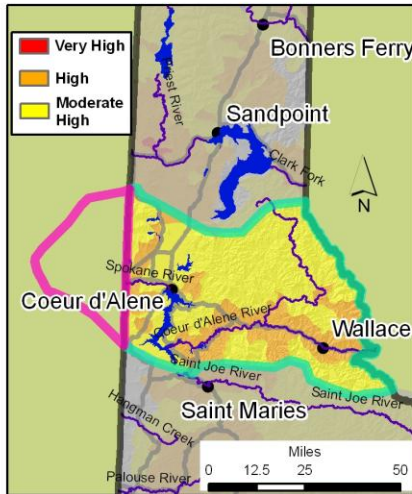
Coeur d'Alene Basin Priority Landscape Area – including Washington Aquifer

The Coeur d'Alene Basin PLA extends from the southern shore of Lake Pend Oreille to the ridgeline of the Coeur d'Alene Mountains south of Interstate 90. It includes all of Lake Coeur d'Alene, the Silver Valley, the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Rivers in Idaho, and the cities of Post Falls, Coeur d'Alene, Kellogg, and Wallace. Forests in this PLA are heavily influenced by the urban population of Spokane, Washington.

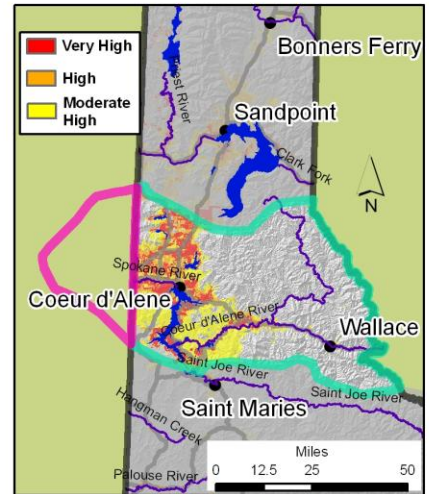




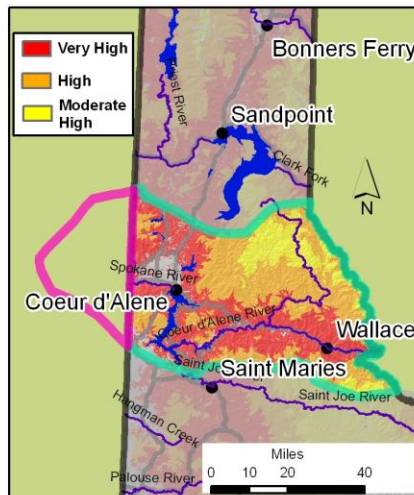
Forest Health



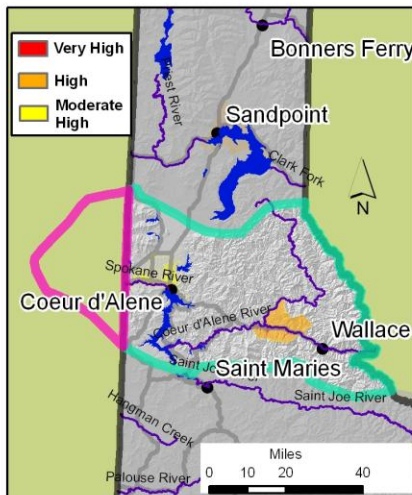
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



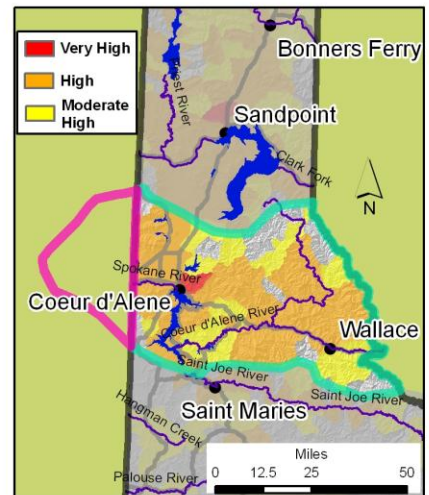
Development/Recreation Pressure



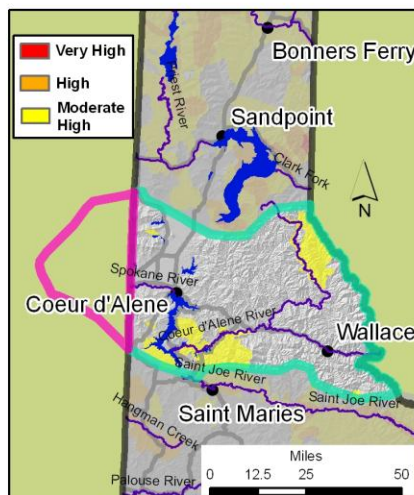
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



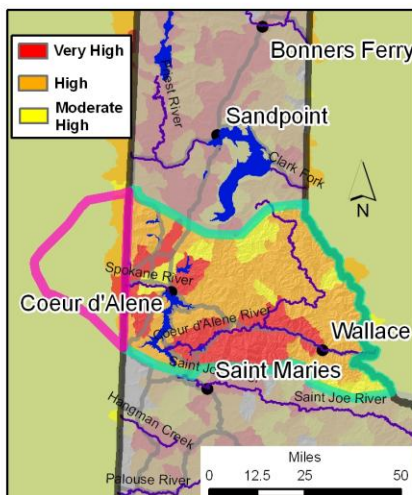
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Coeur d'Alene Basin
Priority Landscape Area
and Washington Aquifer**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Coeur d’Alene Basin PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very high risk from **forest health** threats,
 - Mountain pine beetle, especially around Lake Coeur d’Alene and the southern Selkirk range
 - White pine blister rust and root disease is a very critical issues throughout.
 - Balsam wooly adelgid north of I-90
 - Potential issues due to climate change throughout.
- Substantial areas with moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (extensive WUI). High risk throughout the Silver Valley, between Hayden and Coeur d’Alene lakes, and west of Highway 95.
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development**, especially around Lake Coeur d’Alene, eastern Silver Valley, and the eastern portion of this Priority Area.

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially in the Silver Valley, around Lake Coeur d’Alene, and north of the metro areas.
- Moderate-high to high potential **benefit from air quality** from forests and canopy in the Silver Valley and the Rathdrum Prairie.
- Substantial areas of high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy with very high potential benefit just north of Lake Coeur d’Alene.
- Shared concerns with Washington.

Priority Strategies for the Coeur d’Alene Basin PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Coeur d’Alene Basin PLA.

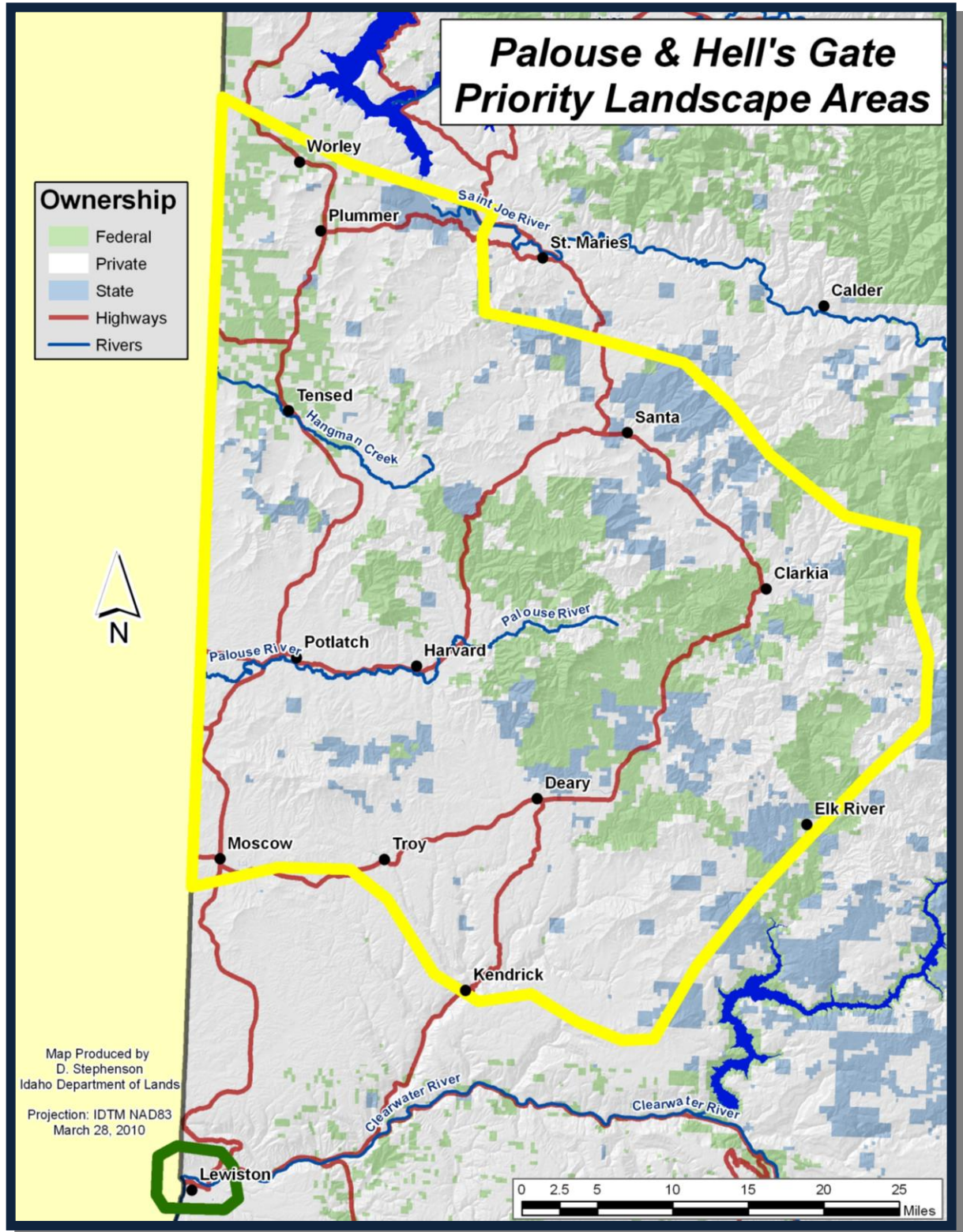
Priority – H, M, L	Coeur d’Alene Basin Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Partnerships – Continue development of a new Shoshone County collaborative focused on developing biomass markets and supply. Shoshone County is interested in developing a cogeneration plant that supports resource health, improves air quality (reduced slash pile burning), and promotes economic development.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> CDA Forest Coalition, USFS, IDL, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Shoshone County, IDPR, local governments, and others</p>

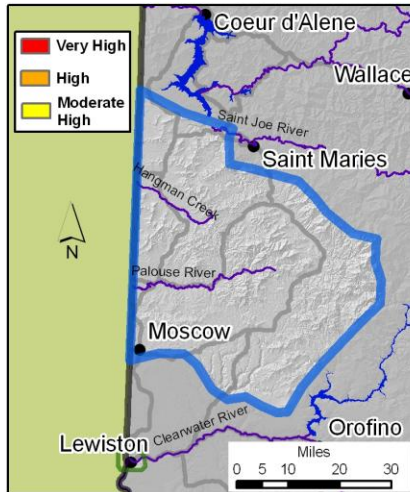
Priority – H, M, L	Coeur d’Alene Basin Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1 and 5: Partnerships and Treatments – Design and implement stand treatments over landscape scale and provide a continued supply of wood material for existing and new markets. Treatments should address protection of the Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer (SVRP). Potential impacts from climate change are also high in this area.</p> <p>Use existing partnerships and collaborative groups including Coeur d’Alene Forestry Coalition and Community Canopy to accomplish this strategy. Each of these groups provide stewardship in a subarea of the Coeur d’Alene Basin PLA.</p> <p>Treatments should also address root rot, white pine blister rust, and mountain pine beetle – the most critical forest health issues in this PLA. It is important that these groups remain viable and supported.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, and National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> CDA Forest Coalition, Community Canopy, State of Washington, USFS, IDL, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Kootenai County, Shoshone County, local governments, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Education and Treatments – CWVGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas, especially in the areas around the greater Coeur d’Alene urban area, the communities along I-90, and State Highway 95 including Farragut State Park and Spirit Lake. Promote Fire Smart and Firewise programs and support hazard fuel reduction projects to reduce the threat of wildfire.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, IDPR, IDFG, Panhandle Area Council (PAC), and others</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Education – Root rot is a critical and growing problem in the Idaho Panhandle. Educational and demonstration efforts targeted to private landowners should be developed and implemented to address this forest health issue.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Kootenai and Shoshone Counties, USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners, industrial forest owners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, IDPR, University of Idaho Extension, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments - Use canopy analysis information to maximize ecosystem benefits in developed and developing areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> CDA Forest Coalition, Community Canopy, State of Washington, USFS, IDL, BLM, NRCS, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Kootenai County, Avista, local governments, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 2 & 4: Planning - Utilize bioregional land use planning to protect working forests and ecosystem services from development, fragmentation, and degradation. Key areas include the I-90 corridor, around Lake Coeur d’Alene, and I-95 corridor.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan, Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> CDA Forest Coalition, Community Canopy, State of Washington, USFS, IDL, BLM, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, NRCS, IDFG, IDPR, private landowners, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, Kootenai County, Shoshone County, land trusts, local governments, and others</p>

Palouse and Hells Gate Priority Landscape Areas

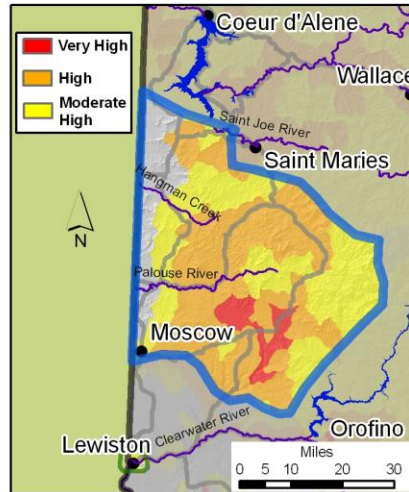
The Palouse PLA extends from the southern shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene in the north to the city of Moscow to the south and from the Washington state line east to Elk River. It includes the Palouse River, Hangman Creek, and the western part of the St. Joe River. The city of Moscow is located in this area.

The Hell's Gate PLA includes the urbanized area within and around Lewiston.

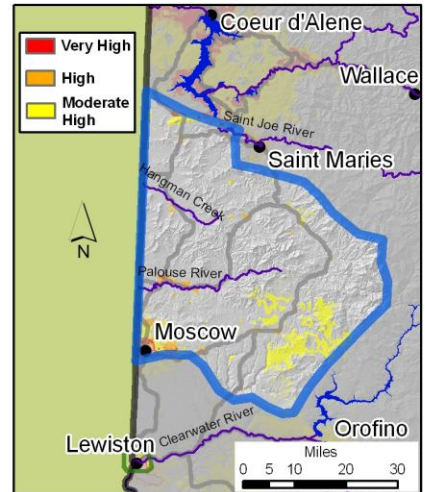




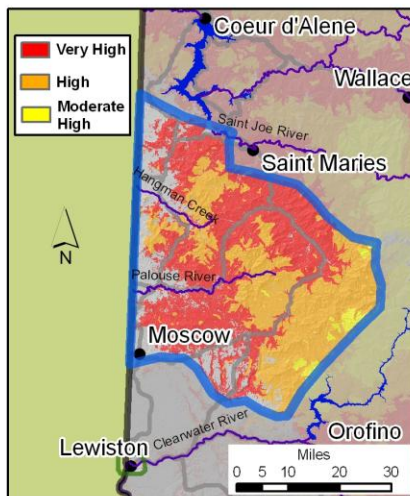
Forest Health



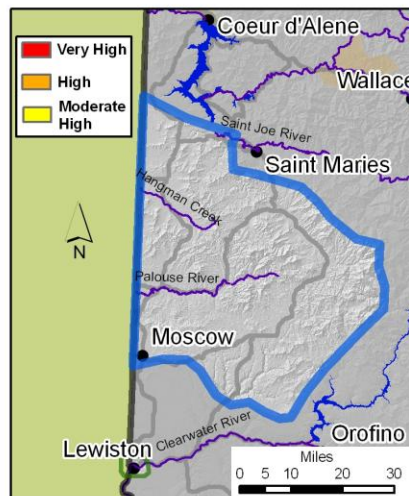
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



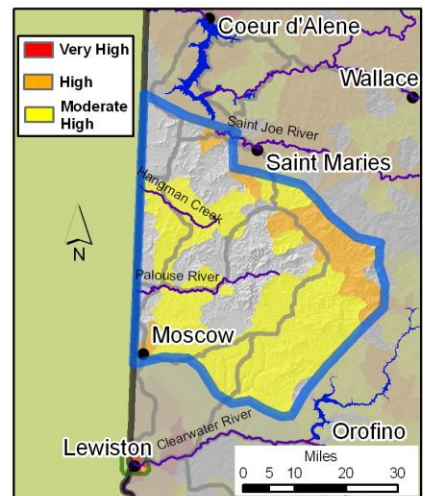
Development/Recreation Pressure



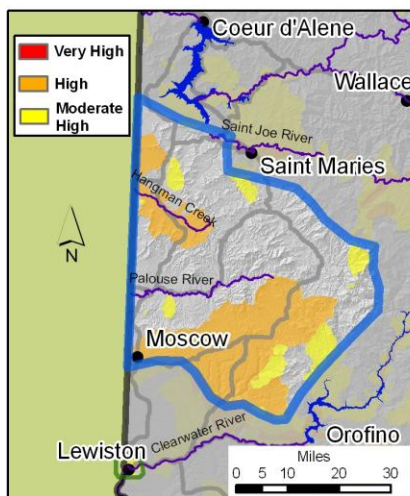
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



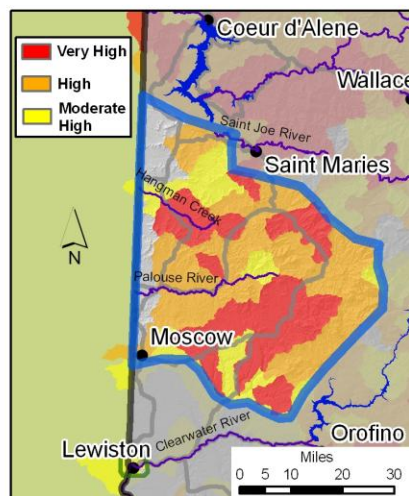
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Palouse & Hell's Gate
Priority Landscape Areas**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Palouse PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high to very high risk for **forest health threats**.
 - Mountain pine beetle is a significant threat throughout
 - White pine blister rust spread and root disease are significant issues in the northern portion of this Priority Area
 - Tussock moth infestation is an issue throughout
 - Potential issues due to climate change exist throughout
- Substantial areas with moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**, particularly in the area around Kendrick, Bovill, Deary and Troy.
- High potential risk to loss of forests from **development** around Moscow and St. Maries.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**.
- Pockets of high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy near Moscow and along the St. Joe and St. Maries Rivers.
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife**, especially along Hangman Creek and in southeast Latah County.

Priority Strategies for the Palouse and Hells Gate PLAs

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Palouse and Hells Gate PLAs.

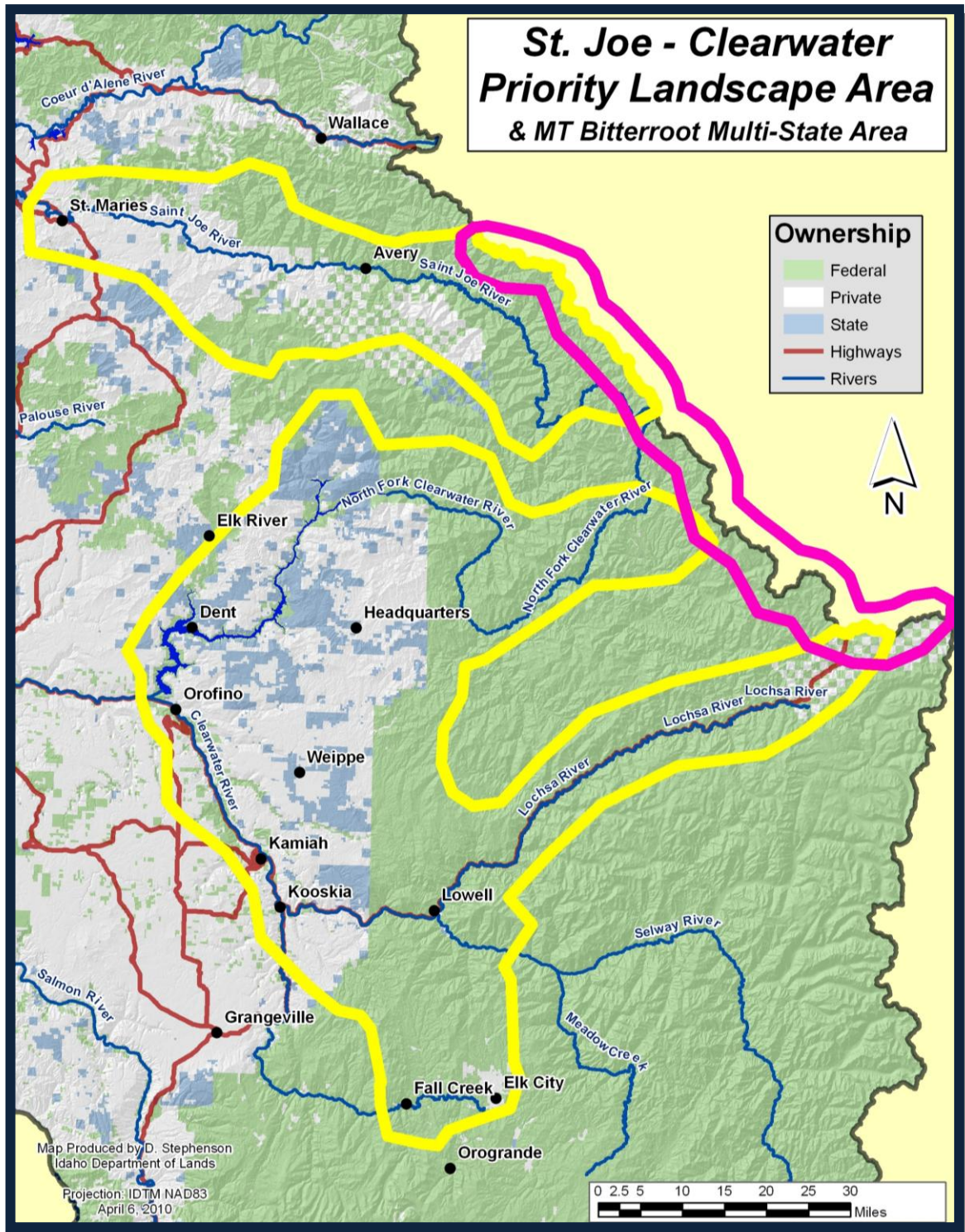
Priority – H, M, L	Palouse and Hell’s Gate Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – Implement stand treatments on landscape scales to restore white pine; reduce impact from mountain pine beetle, root rot, and tussock moth; increase fire resiliency; and mitigate invasive weeds. Focus on very high priority areas identified in final Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources map. More specific?</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Latah and Nez Perce Counties, USFS, BLM, Private Landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas, especially in the areas around Moscow Mountain, Kendrick, Bovill, Deary, and Troy.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Latah and Nez Perce Counties, USFS, BLM, Private Landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe</p>

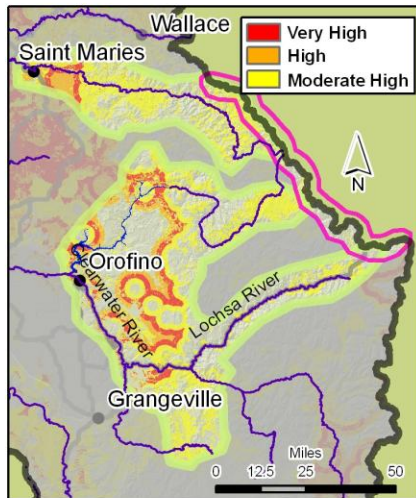
Priority – H, M, L	Palouse and Hell’s Gate Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 2: Inventory and Analysis – Assess canopy benefits in Moscow and Lewiston to establish baseline data and model future benefits with increases in canopy percentage to help improve air and water quality, reduce stormwater and conserve energy in these areas. Develop and support community forest management programs.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Cities of Moscow and Lewiston, Latah and Nez Perce Counties, highway districts, Avista, IDEQ, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Support fisheries restoration of species and habitats in Hangman and Lake Creek and the Potlatch and Clearwater Rivers.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Latah and Nez Perce Counties, USFS, IDFG, IDPR, BLM, Private Landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Canopy goals determined in assessment are used to support increases in canopy to improve water quality and other urban issues.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Cities of Moscow and Lewiston, Latah and Nez Perce Counties, highway districts, Avista, IDEQ, Panhandle Lakes RC&D, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Markets – Create opportunities to build and sustain forest markets. Provide opportunities and enhance biomass market infrastructure.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Latah and Nez Perce Counties, USFS, IDPR, BLM, Private Landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, CEDA</p>
	<p>Goal 3: Forest Conservation – Provide conservation easement of acquisition opportunities to protect large cedar groves on Moscow Mountain.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Private Landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Latah County, Palouse Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Access – Expand recreational trail opportunities. Where?</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Private Landowners, Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Latah County, Palouse Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, USFS, IDPR, IDFG</p>

St. Joe Clearwater Priority Landscape Area including Montana Bitterroot

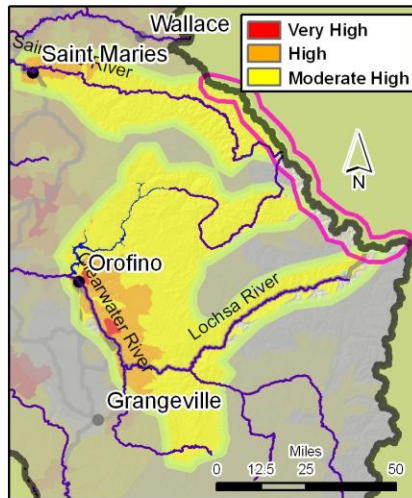
The St. Joe Clearwater PLA extends from Orofino and St. Maries in the west to the Montana border on the east and encompasses the St. Joe River valley, the Clearwater River valley paralleling US Highway 12, the Lochsa River valley, and a portion of the South Fork of the Clearwater. The Dworshak Dam Reservoir is contained within this area as is the State-owned Floodwood Forest. It includes the cities of St. Maries, Orofino and Elk City.

The Bitterroot Corridor includes the interface area along the Idaho and Montana border.

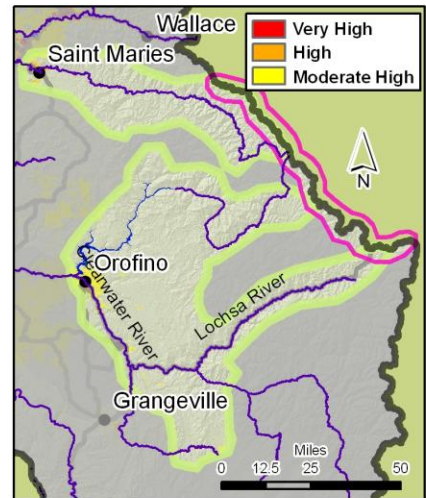




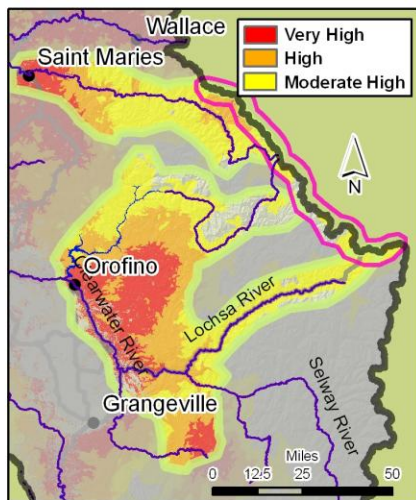
Forest Health



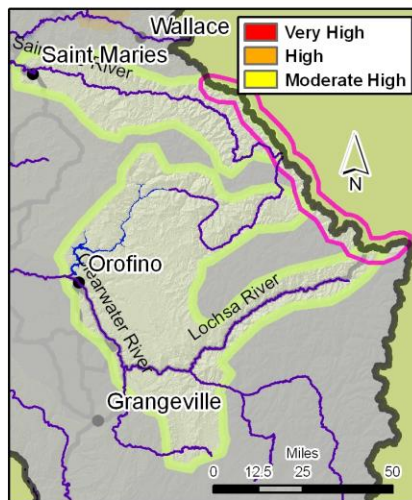
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



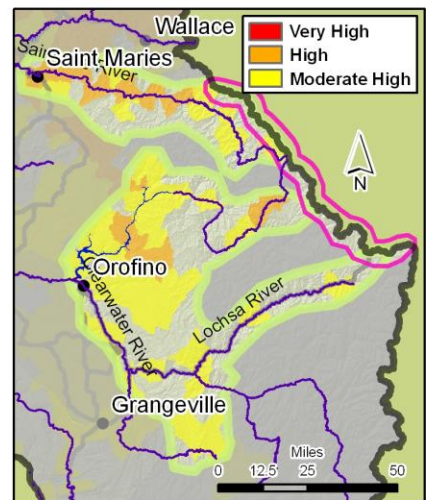
Development/Recreation Pressure



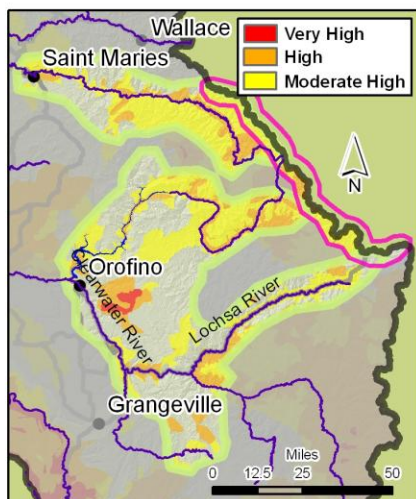
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



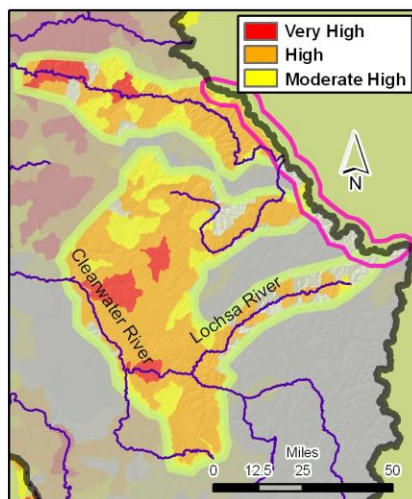
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Clearwater -- St. Joe
Priority Landscape Area
& Montana Bitterroot**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the St. Joe - Clearwater and Bitterroot Corridor PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of areas with high and very-high risk of **forest health threats**, primarily mountain pine beetle, white pine blister rust, and root disease.
- Some areas with high to very high risk of **uncharacteristic wildfire**, especially in the western portions of the Priority area south of Orofino along US Highway 12.
- Pockets of moderate-high to high risk of canopy loss from **development and recreation pressure** around Orofino and Kamiah

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets** in the central and eastern portions.
- Pockets of moderate high to high potential benefit to **water quality and quantity**
- Pockets of high and very-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife** east of Orofino and along the major rivers, especially fish habitat along the Clearwater and Lochsa Rivers.

Priority Strategies for the St. Joe - Clearwater PLA

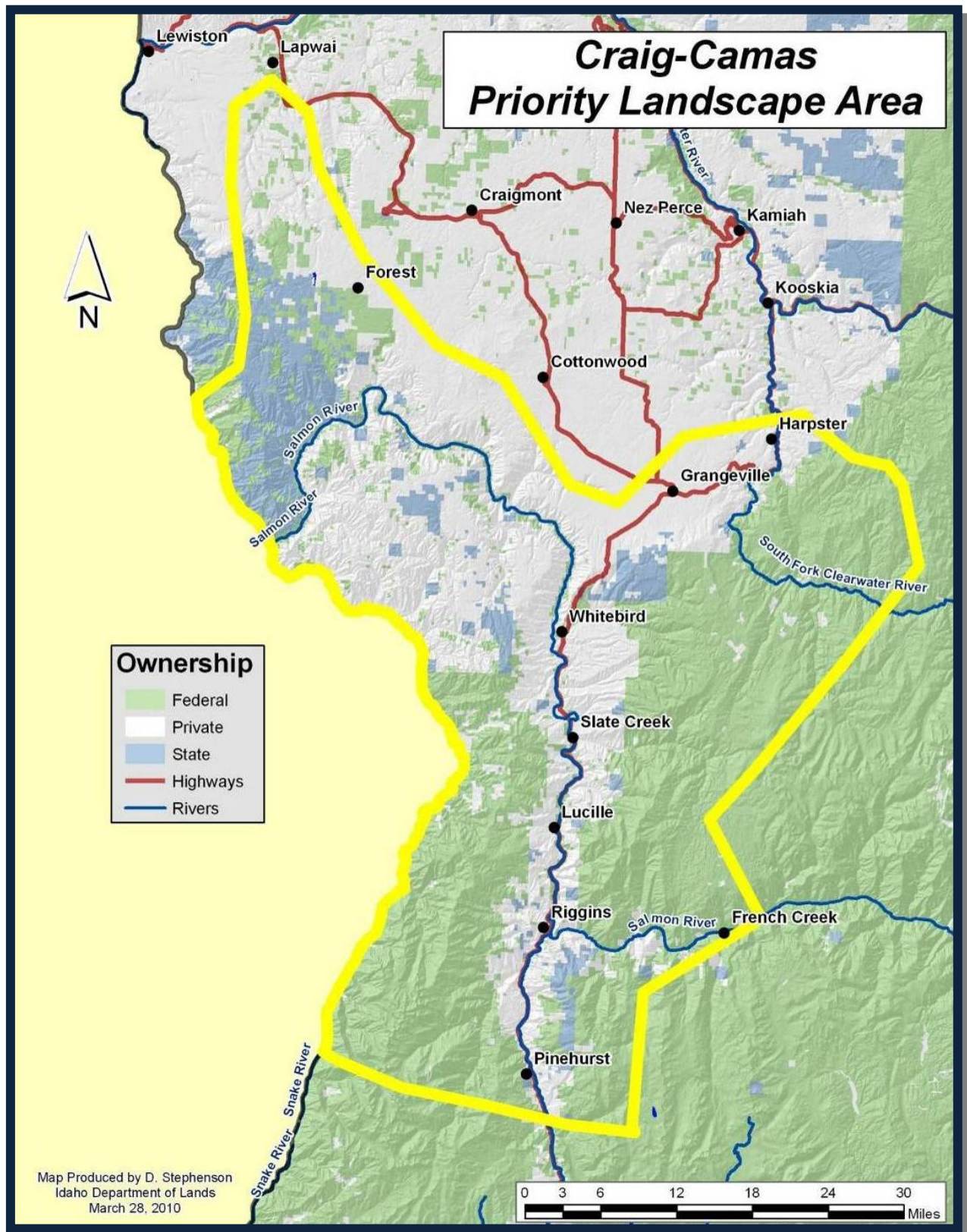
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the St. Joe Clearwater PLA.

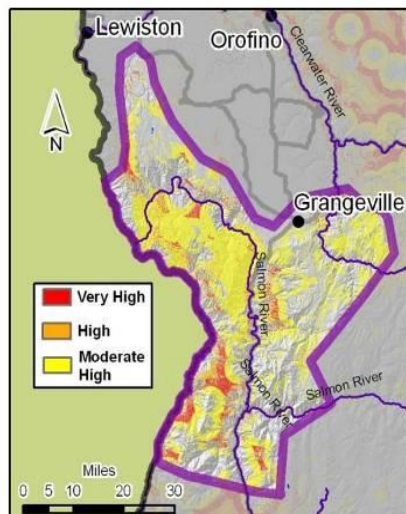
Priority – H, M, L	St. Joe Clearwater Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – Support the Clearwater Basin Collaborative (CBC) in designing and implementing large-scale treatments across ownerships. Support the CBC’s proposal for Federal Landscape Restoration Act (FLRA) funds for large-scale treatments in Clear Creek. Support restoration projects to protect forests from wildfire, insects and invasive species, and to re-establish landscape resiliency, diversity of age and species, and other healthy functions. Plant western white pine where appropriate to restore ecosystems. Priority areas for fuels treatments include Dworshak Reservoir and south of Orofino and Kamiah. Support forest health improvement efforts within these communities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, National Fire Plan, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Clearwater Basin Collaborative, USFS, BLM, IDFG, Nez Perce Tribe, Clearwater RC&D, Counties (Clearwater, Benewah, Idaho), cities (Orofino, Kamiah and St. Maries), Potlatch Corp and other Private Landowners, Army Corps of Engineers, IDPR, NRCS, Framing our Community</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Conduct inventory and analysis on anadromous fisheries and elk habitat and design habitat improvement treatments to restore these species to historic locations and numbers. Focus efforts on Clearwater and Lochsa watersheds.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDFG, Private Landowners, RAC, NRCS</p>

Priority – H, M, L	St. Joe Clearwater Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 2: Access – Maintain public access and infrastructure (roads and trails) for economic activities and recreation opportunities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Private Landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory and Analysis and Treatments – Use an integrated approach of inventory and treatments (including herbicides, bio-control, and mechanical treatments) to mitigate and reduce spread of invasive species. Monitor loss of canopy to development and recreation, particularly in the Orofino, Kamiah, and St. Maries areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, CWMA's, Private Landowners, RAC, NRCS, cities (Orofino, Kamiah, and St. Maries)</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Treatments – Design and implement treatments and practices to protect the Elk City municipal watershed from fire, insects and disease, and invasive species.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Private Landowners, RAC, NRCS, Idaho County, Framing our Community</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Promote market development and restoration of local forest industry. Utilize local timber industry to provide services needed to meet CBC restoration goals.</p> <p>Support existing biomass facilities in Elk City, Grangeville, Lewiston, Plummer and University of Idaho. Develop biomass infrastructure in Orofino and elsewhere in the Clearwater Basin.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Counties, IDL, USFS, BLM, Framing our Community, IFPC, IFA, IFOA</p>
Priority – H, M, L	Bitterroot Corridor Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – Support restoration projects to protect forests from wildfire, insects, and invasive species and re-establish landscape resiliency, diversity of age and species, and other healthy functions. Plant white bark pine where appropriate to restore this component of the ecosystem. Reduce fuel loading and prevent fire and smoke impacts to Montana.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Private Landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory and Analysis and Treatments – Use an integrated approach of inventory and treatments (including herbicides, bio-control, and mechanical treatments) to mitigate and reduce spread of invasive species. Prevent the spread of weeds between states by using an integrated pest management approach.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, Private Landowners, RAC, NRCS</p>

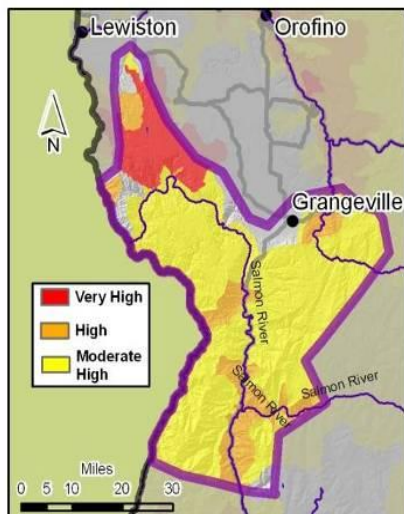
Craig-Camas Priority Landscape Area

The Craig-Camas PLA extends from Culdesac in the north to the Idaho County line in the south. It includes a portion of the Salmon River and the Little Salmon River and the high peaks of the Seven Devils area. Grangeville, Whitebird and Riggins are the main population centers.

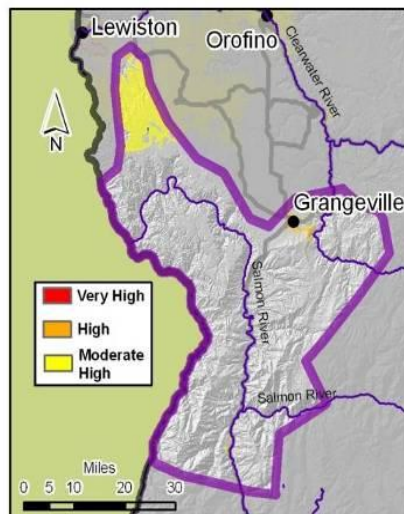




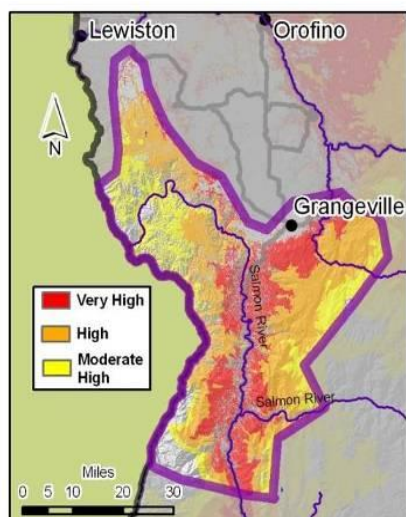
Forest Health



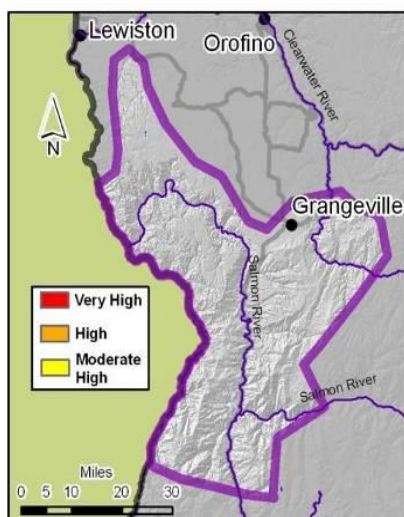
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



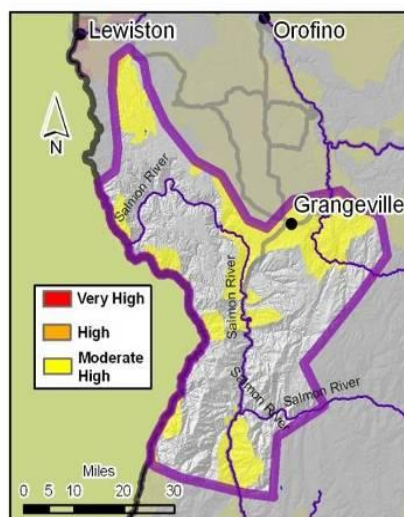
Development/Recreation Pressure



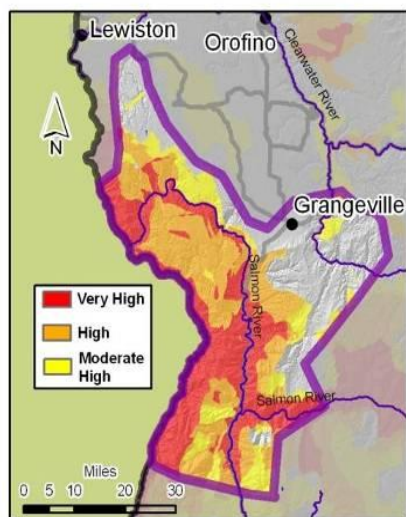
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



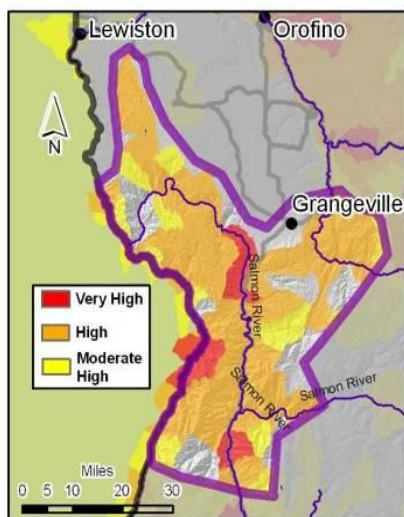
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Craig-Camas
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Craig - Camas PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Areas of moderate-high to high potential risk from **forest health threats**, primarily mountain pine beetle, noxious weeds, and impacts from climate change.
- Some areas with very high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** in the northeast portion of this area.

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Some areas of high to very high benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets** along Salmon River and in the area around Grangeville.
- Substantial areas of high and very-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife** throughout most of the area. All wildlife/biodiversity issues present.

Priority Strategies for the Craig - Camas PLA

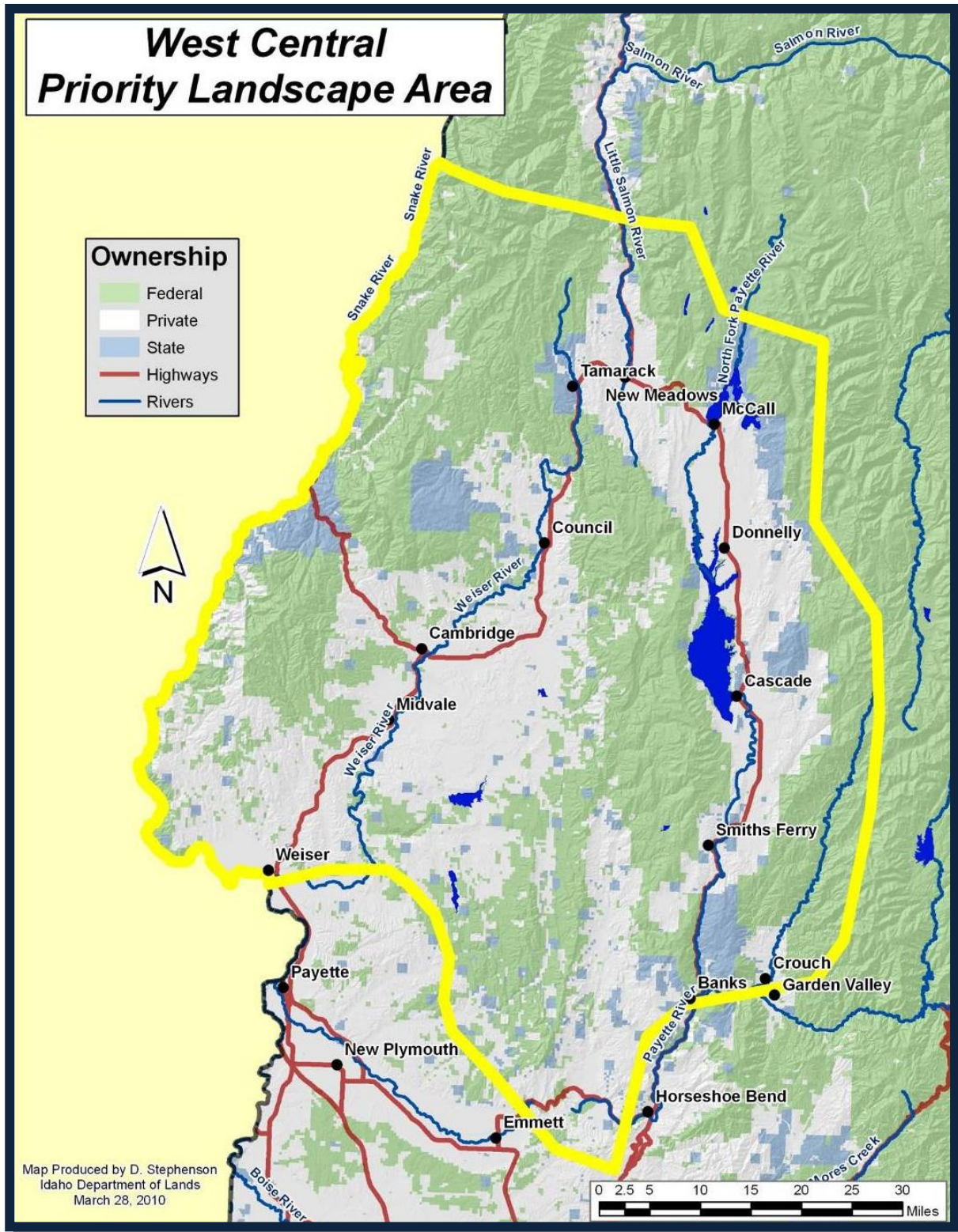
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Craig - Camas PLA.

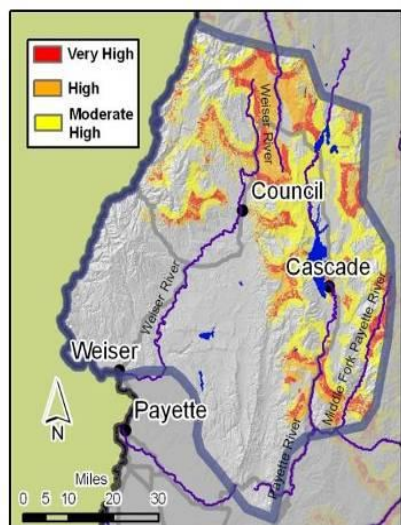
Priority – H, M, L	Craig - Camas Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – Design stand treatments over landscape scale to increase and maintain vegetation diversity and resiliency over time (urban and rural). This is an area of frequent fire starts and fires often spread quickly. Support CWWGs to design and implement fuels reduction and forest restoration treatments. Priority treatment areas include areas near Grangeville, the Salmon River communities, and forest in-holdings. Design treatments to reduce spread of mountain pine beetle and weeds in the Craig Mountain area. Use plantings and thinning to increase seral species that are resilient to fire.</p> <p>Design treatments to maintain and improve urban forest canopy in Grangeville.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Private Landowners, Idaho County, Nez Perce Tribe, Nez Perce County, Lewis County, Idaho County, city of Grangeville</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Where feasible, reforest agricultural fields to improve habitat connectivity and reduce erosion.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Nez Perce Tribe, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory and Analysis – Use partnerships to aggressively reduce or eradicate weeds and improve wildlife habitat.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, Private Landowners, CWMAs, NRCS</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Craig - Camas Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory and Analysis – Develop systems for early detection, rapid response and enforcement capacity for early and effective action minimizing adverse impacts to forest ecosystems from motorized recreation and spread of invasive species.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, USFWS, private landowners,</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Develop diverse markets, labor, and product lines (Idaho brand) to ensure resiliency to volatile markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, Private Landowners, IFPC, IFA, IFOA</p>

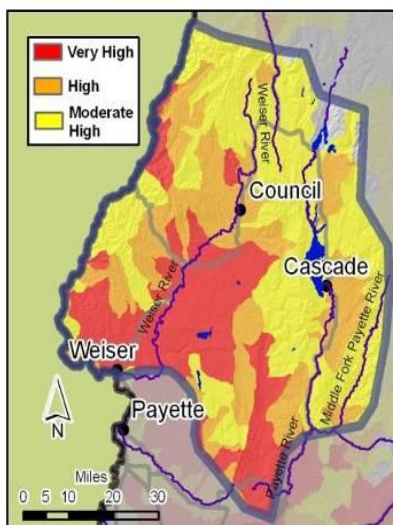
West Central Idaho Priority Landscape Area

The West Central PLA borders the Craig-Camas PLA to the north and extends south to Weiser and Horseshoe Bend and from the Oregon border in the west to the Middle Fork of the Payette River in the east. It includes Payette and Cascade Lakes, the Weiser River drainage, the Middle Fork of the Payette River, and the southern portion of the Little Salmon River. Additionally, it includes the communities of McCall, Council, and Weiser.

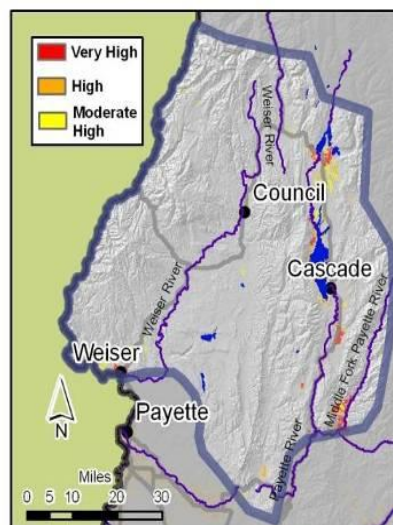




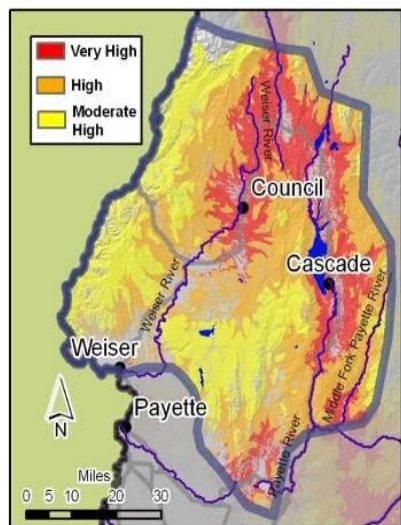
Forest Health



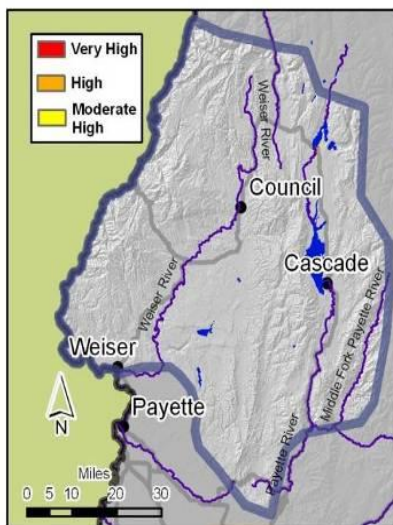
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



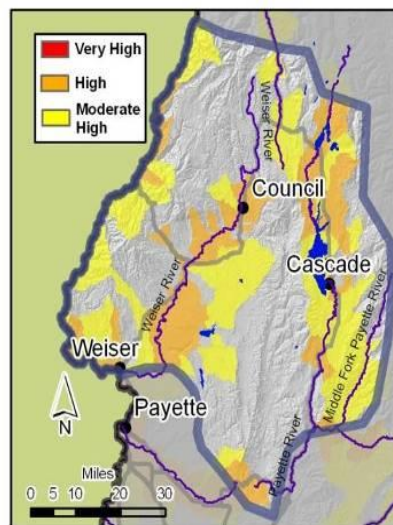
Development/Recreation Pressure



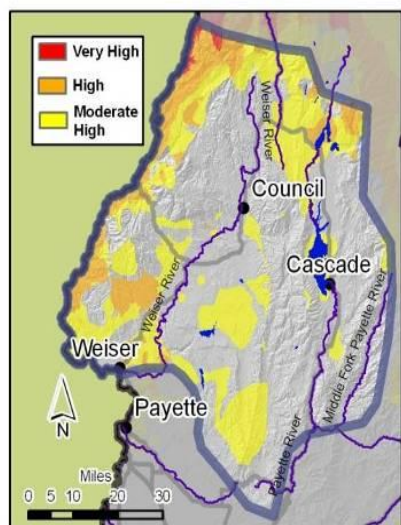
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



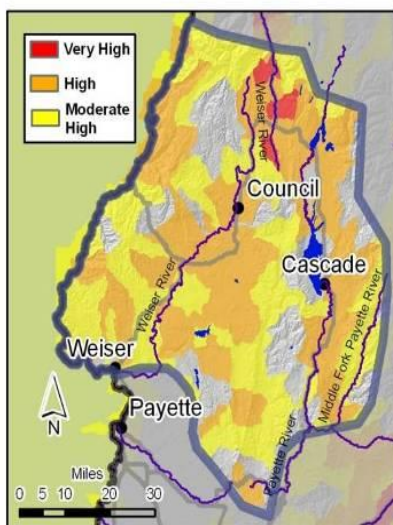
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**West Central
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the West Central PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Areas with potential **loss of canopy to development** between Banks and McCall and in the Weiser area southward.
- Significant areas with moderate-high to very high risk of **forest health threats** in the eastern and northern portions of this Priority Area, primarily mountain pine beetle and potential for impacts from climate change.
- Substantial areas with high and very-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**, especially in Adams, Gem, and Washington Counties.

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife**.
- Pockets of areas of moderate-high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy.
- Significant areas of high to very-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially in Adams and Cascade Counties.
- Potential benefits to **air quality** in McCall.

Priority Strategies for the West Central PLA

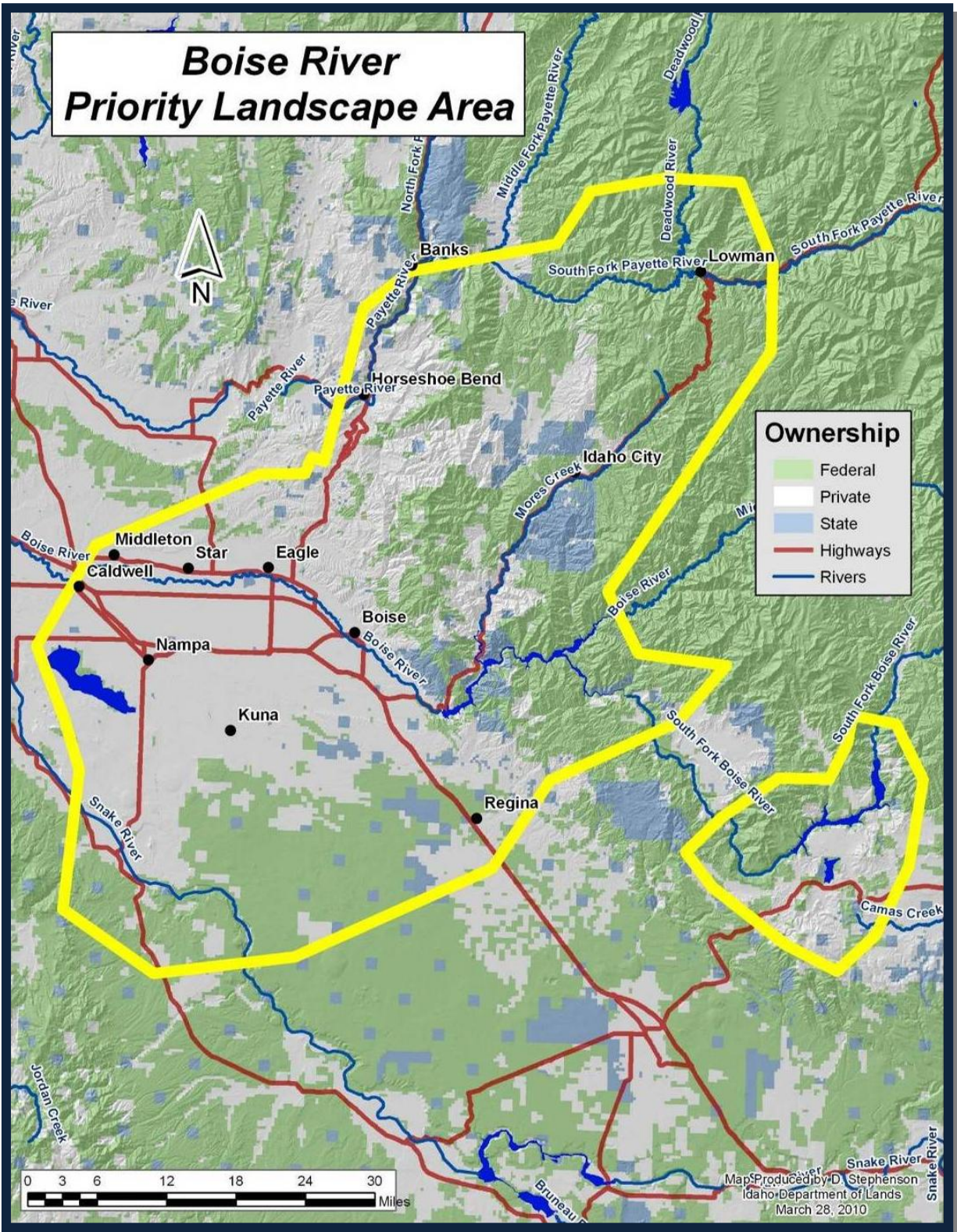
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the West Central PLA.

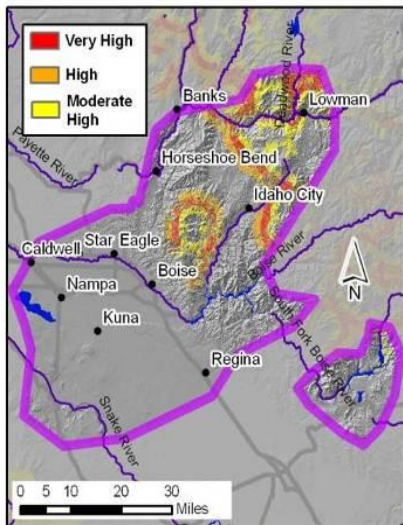
Priority – H, M, L	West Central Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Inventory and Analysis – Collect information and conduct analysis to improve the understanding of the mortality associated with mountain pine beetle and wildfire risk.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – Support the Payette Forest Coalition in designing and implementing projects on the landscape scale and across ownerships. Support CWWGs in designing and implementing fuels reduction and forest restoration treatments.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> PFC, USFS, BLM, Counties (Valley, Adams, Gem, Washington), private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Use treatments to restore anadromous fish (steelhead) in the South Fork of the Salmon River.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Counties (Valley, Adams, Gem, Washington), private landowners, developers, realtors, homeowners</p>

Priority – H, M, L	West Central Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 2: Planning – Develop strategies to limit development and protect working forests. There are areas where loss of canopy and working forests to development is a significant threat, including the area between Banks and McCall and the area south of Weiser. Work with county commissioners and local planners to develop strategies for controlling growth to protect urban and rural forests.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Forest Health, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Counties (Valley, Adams, Gem, Washington), Cities (McCall, Weiser, Cascade), private landowners, land trusts</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Education – Provide education and support to communities and counties to protect municipal watersheds and WUI areas from wildfire threats, invasive species and development. Target developers, homeowners, planners, realtors, and others. Use the resources of the Idaho Firewise statewide education program.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry, Forest Health</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Counties (Valley, Adams, Gem, Washington), private landowners, developers, realtors, homeowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory and Analysis – Develop systems for early detection, rapid response and enforcement capacity for early and effective action minimizing adverse impacts to forest ecosystems from motorized recreation and spread of invasive species.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Private Landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Education – Utilize partnerships to develop and implement an educational plan to resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds. Priority areas include the corridor between McCall and Banks.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDFG, IDL, USFS, BLM, recreation user groups, conservation organizations, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Develop diverse markets, labor and product lines (Idaho brand) to ensure resiliency to volatile markets. Support development of biomass facilities and use of wood from treatments for biomass products.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, IFA, IFOA, private landowners, Counties (Washington, Adams, Valley, Payette)</p>

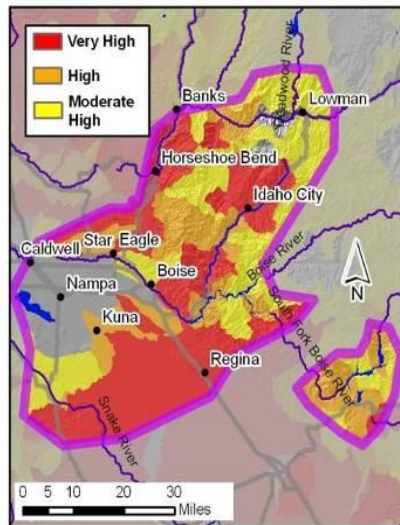
Boise River Priority Landscape Area

The Boise River PLA borders the West Central PLA to the north, the Snake River to the south, Caldwell to the west, and Lowman to the east. It includes the cities in the Treasure Valley (most populated area of the state); a portion of the Boise, Payette, and South Fork of the Payette Rivers; and the mouth of the Deadwood Rivers and Mores Creek.

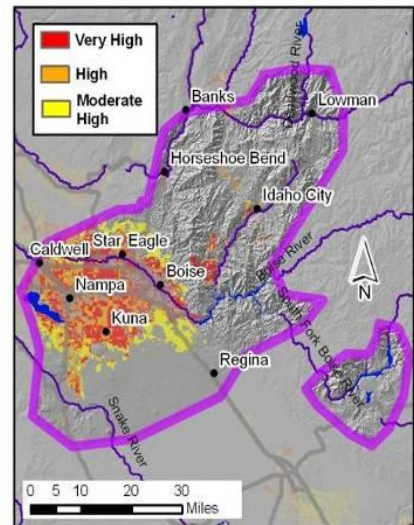




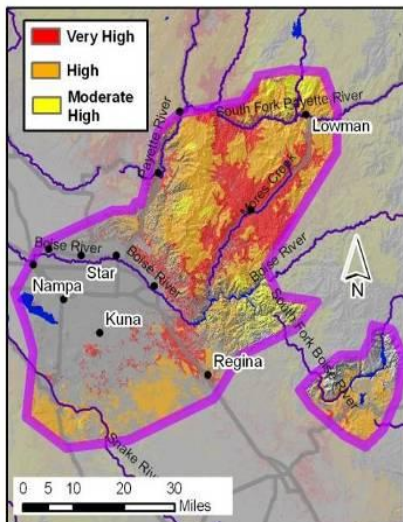
Forest Health



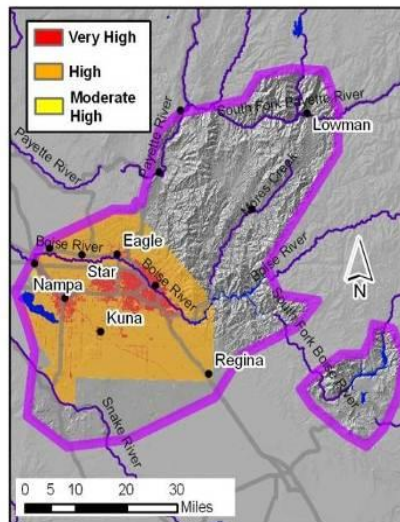
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



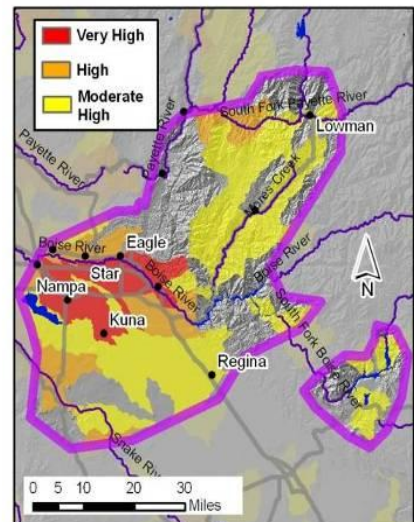
Development/Recreation Pressure



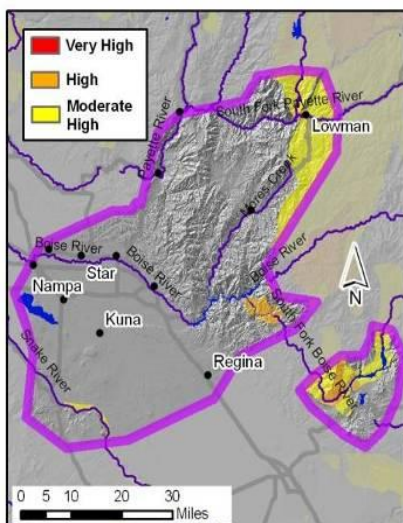
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



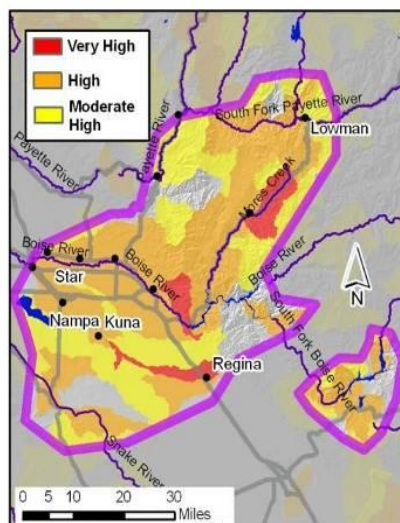
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Boise River
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Boise River PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and very-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development**, especially in Ada and Canyon Counties
- Pockets of areas with high and moderate-high risk of **forest health** threats, primarily mountain pine beetle and balsam wooly adelgid, in Boise County).
- Substantial areas with high and very-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (extensive WUI).
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development** along Mores Creek and the Payette River

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Significant areas of high to very high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy, especially in the urban areas of Ada and Canyon Counties
- Substantial areas with high and very-high potential benefit for **air quality** from forests in the Treasure Valley.

Priority Strategies for the Boise River PLA

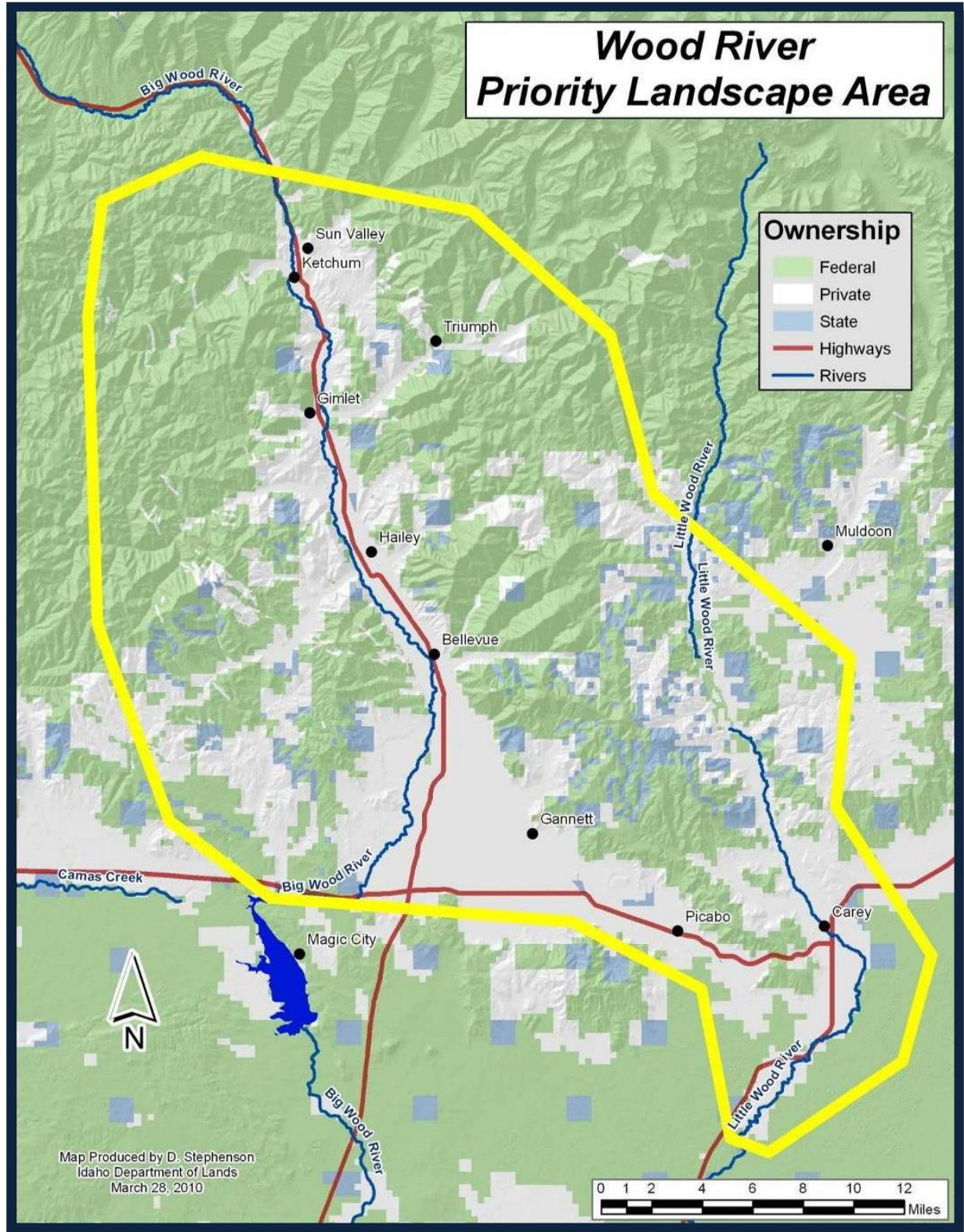
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Boise River PLA.

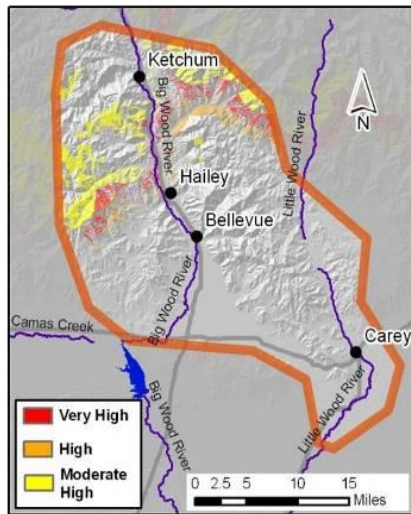
Priority – H, M, L	Boise River Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in the foothills of Boise and the interface to the north and east of Boise to protect communities and property and restore fire-adapted ecosystems.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Ada County, IDL, USFS, BLM, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goals 1 & 4: Inventory and Analysis & Treatments – Develop and implement cross-ownership efforts to improve landscape scale stand treatments to restore low elevation pine habitats, implement State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan actions, and inventory and mitigate invasive species, especially in high use areas along Mores Creek and the Payette River watersheds.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDFG, USFS, IDL, BLM, conservation organizations, private landowners, homeowner associations, Southwest Idaho RC&D, and others</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Boise River Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Education – Develop educational and outreach components to engage people in a greater understanding and appreciation of the natural world and healthy forest practices. Work with schools and communities to develop new outdoor education and recreation opportunities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Southwest Idaho RC&D, schools, counties and cities, Idaho Department of Education, IFPC, IDFG, IDPR</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Inventory & Analysis and Planning – The air quality in the Treasure Valley is at risk of going non-attainment for ozone and particulates. Use existing analysis tools to better understand and utilize tree canopy to help mitigate air pollutants as one of many tools used to keep air quality above Federal standards. Agencies, county and urban planners, and other partners develop baseline data and model future potential benefits of canopy to air and water quality, stormwater runoff, and energy conservation.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Treasure Valley cities, Ada and Canyon Counties, highway districts, Idaho Power, IDEQ, Southwest Idaho RC&D, Boise State University, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Canopy goals determined in assessment are used to support increases in canopy to improve air quality and address other urban issues. Develop and support community forest management programs in Treasure Valley cities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Treasure Valley cities, Ada and Canyon Counties, highway districts, Idaho Power, IDEQ, Southwest Idaho RC&D, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Education – Utilize partnerships to develop and implement an educational plan to resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds. Priority areas include Mores Creek and the Payette River.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDFG, USFS, BLM, recreation user groups, conservation organizations, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Increase potential for forest products markets, including woody biomass, and the ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Sage Community Resources, PFC, Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IFPC, IFA, IFOA, and others</p>

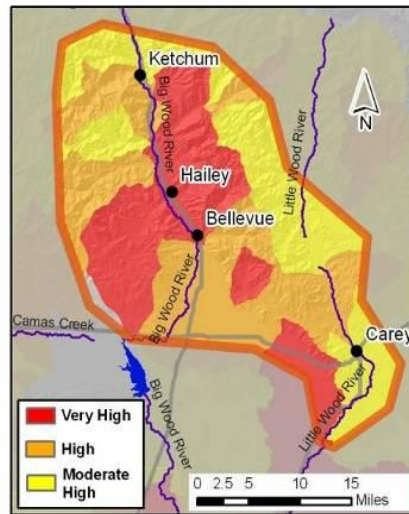
Wood River Priority Landscape Area

The Wood River PLA encompasses Sun Valley to the north, US Highway 20 to the south, the east slopes of the Smoky Mountains in the west, and the Little Wood River Valley to the east. It includes the cities of Ketchum, Hailey, and Bellevue and significant parts of the Big and Little Wood Rivers.

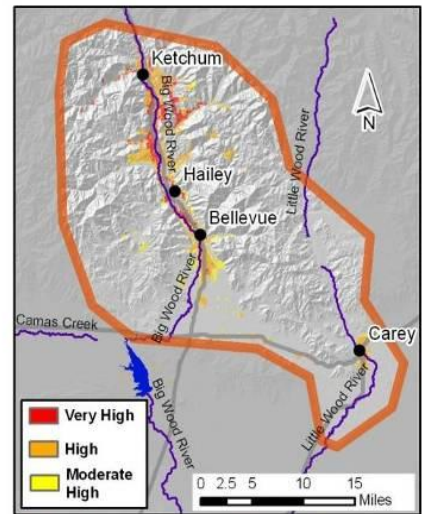




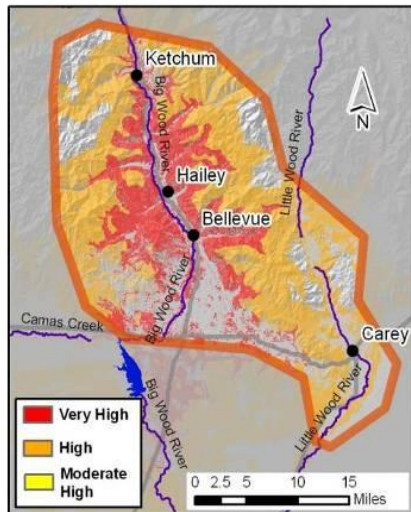
Forest Health



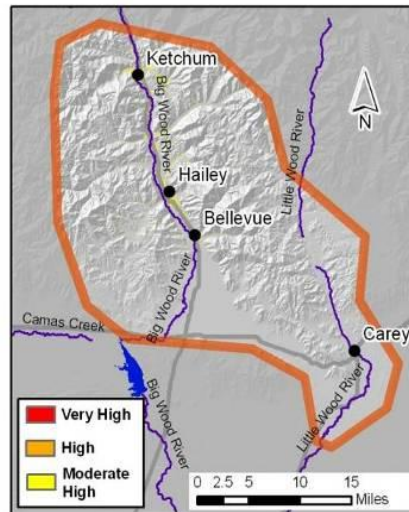
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



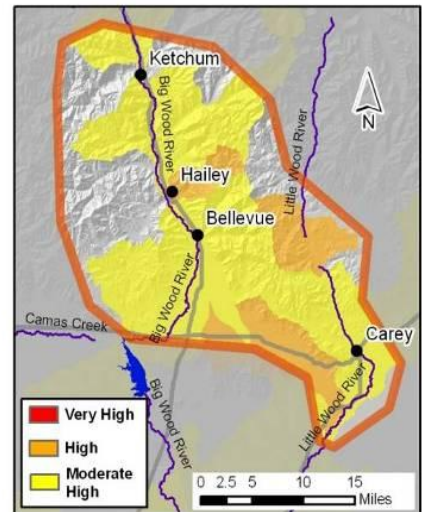
Development/Recreation Pressure



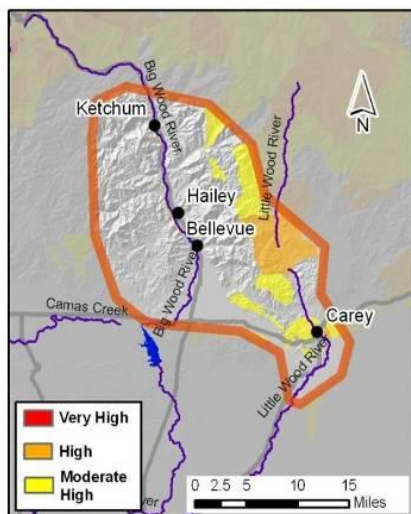
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



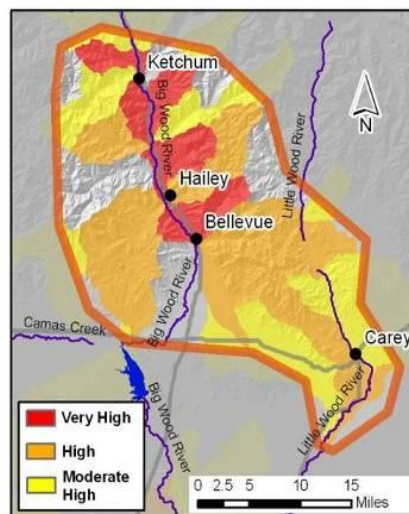
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Wood River
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Wood River PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**.
- Some areas with moderate-high **forest health** threats, primarily mountain pine beetle, tussock moth, and potential for impacts from climate change.
- High and very-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development** along Highway 75 and near Bellevue, Hailey, and Ketchum

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Some areas of high and moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife**, especially in the big game/CWCS Focal Areas and The Nature Conservancy “High Priority Areas” mostly along the Little Wood River.
- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**

Priority Strategies for the Wood River PLA

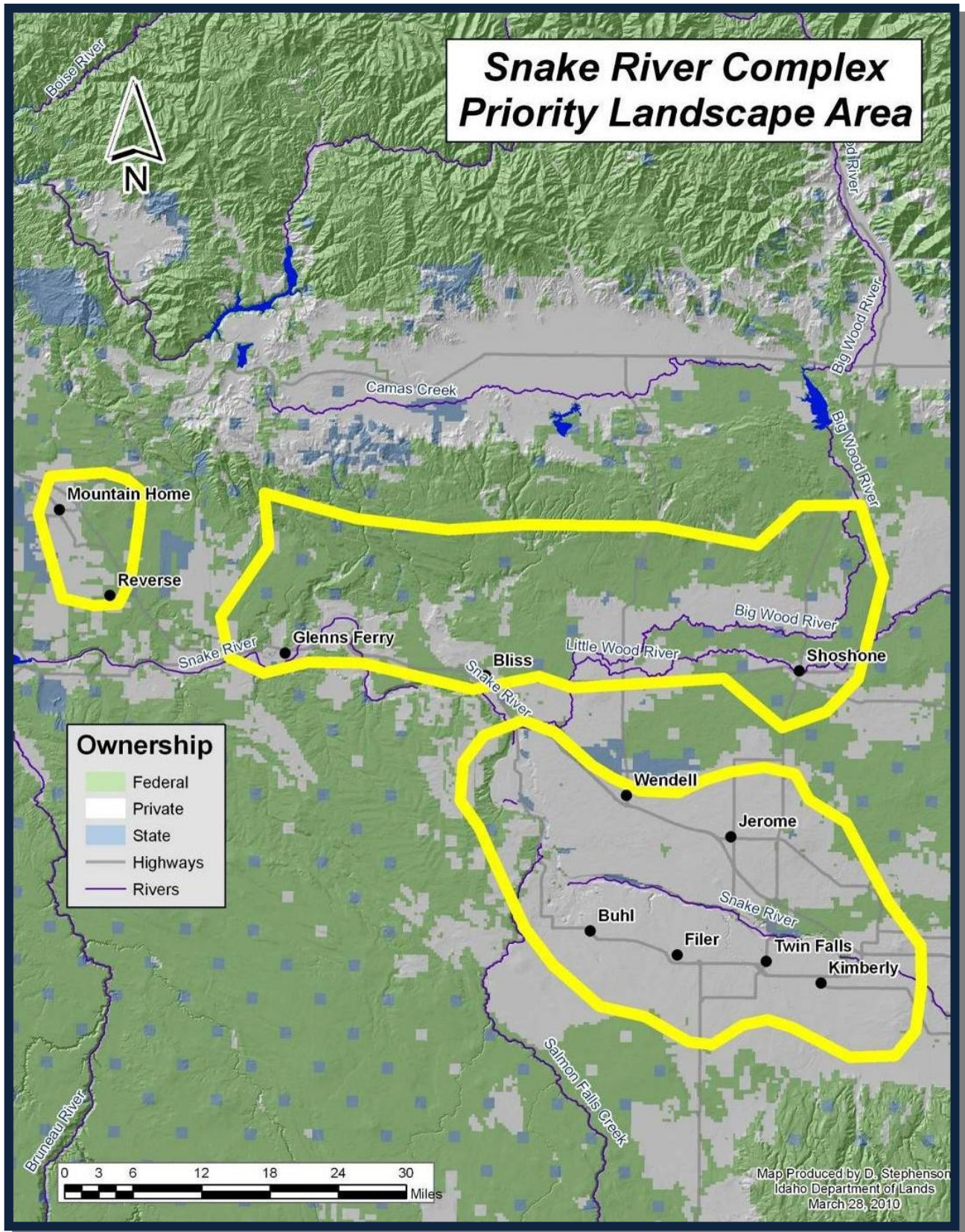
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Wood River PLA.

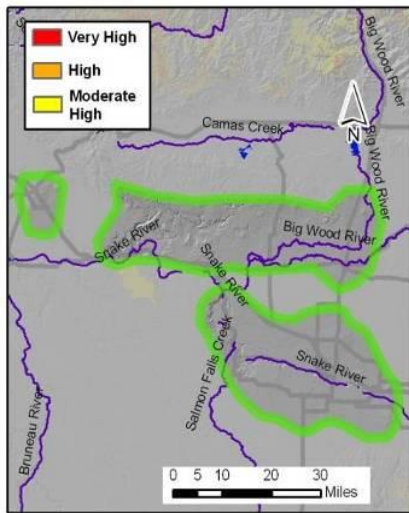
Priority – H, M, L	Wood River Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Inventory and Analysis and Treatments – Build upon the Ketchum Ranger District’s watershed management plan for the Little Wood area. Encourage and help facilitate development of a collaborative group) to plan and implement restoration projects for the Little Wood River.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners, Wood River RC&D</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work, especially in the Bellevue through Hailey and Sun Valley areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Blaine County, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Inventory and Analysis – ISFPWG and USFS ecologists develop improved mapping and analysis of relationship between insect and disease tree mortality and wildfire risk.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Wood River Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 3: Inventory and Analysis and Forest Conservation – Agencies and county and urban planners work to maintain and increase forest canopy to protect groundwater, surface water, and air quality. Work with the Wood River Land Trust to identify key forest tracts for acquisition and conservation. The Little Wood River and communities are priority areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Forest Legacy, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners, Wood River Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy, cities (Bellevue, Hailey, Ketchum), Blaine County</p>
	<p>Goal 2 & 4: Inventory and Analysis and Planning – Identify conflict areas between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds. Agencies work with communities and schools to develop new outdoor education and recreation opportunities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, private landowners, recreation user groups, CWMAs, RC&Ds, NRCS</p>
	<p>Goal 3: Inventory and Analysis – USFS work with USFWS, IDFG, and partners to complete and implement the comprehensive wildlife conservation strategy under development by the Boise, Payette, and Sawtooth National Forests.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, USFWS, IDFG, Private Landowners.</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Agencies and landowners work with State biomass and forest products groups to increase wood products markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, IFPC, IFA, IFOA, Idaho Department of Commerce, private landowners</p>

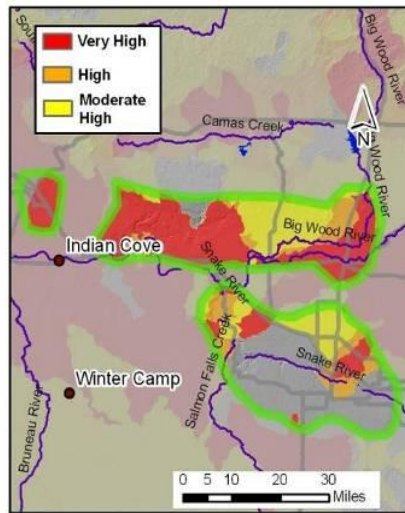
Snake River Complex Priority Landscape Area

The Snake River PLA encompasses the urban areas along the Snake River in central Idaho including Mountain Home, Gooding, Glenns Ferry, Jerome and Twin Falls.

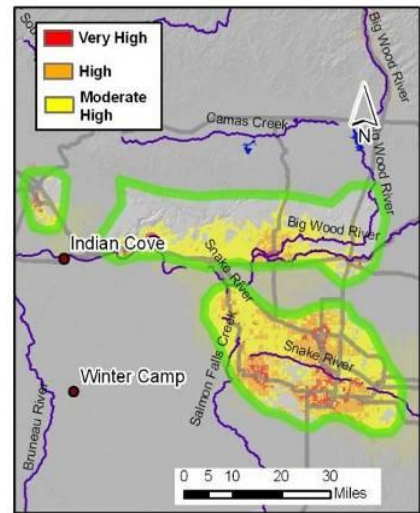




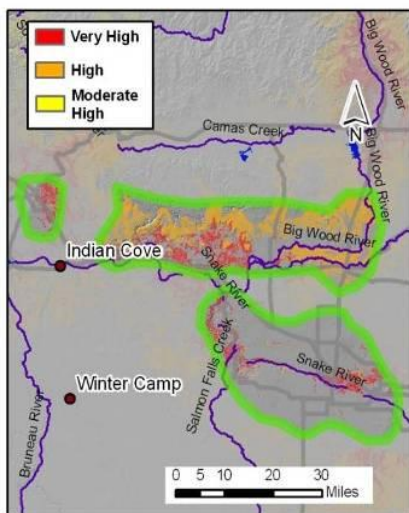
Forest Health



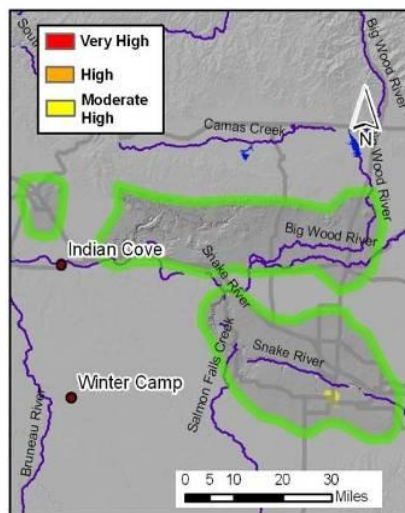
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



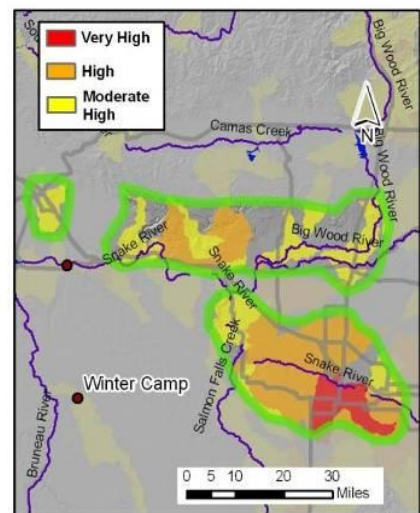
Development/Recreation Pressure



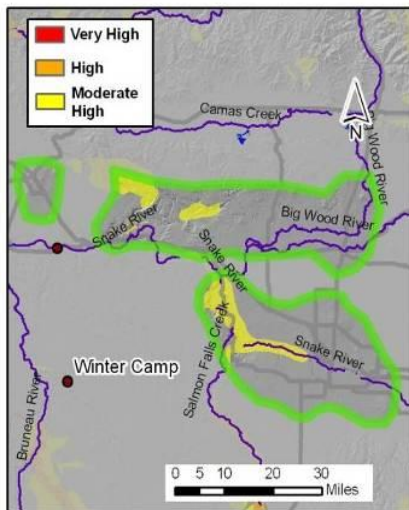
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



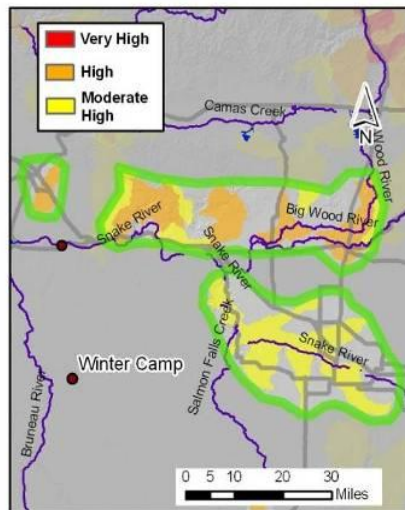
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Snake River Complex
Priority Landscape Areas**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Snake River Complex PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high and very high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (all within the WUI areas).
- Pockets of high to very high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development**, especially in the Mountain Home, Glenn's Ferry, Gooding, Shoshone, Jerome, and Twin Falls areas.

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources

- Pockets of areas with high benefit to **water quality and quantity**, especially in Twin Falls.
- Pockets of areas with high and very-high relative benefit for sustainable **forest-based markets** for biomass
- Significant areas with moderate-high potential benefit to **air quality** in Twin Falls.
- Areas with moderate-high to high benefit for **wildlife**, mostly big game focal areas and The Nature Conservancy "Priority Area" and the South Fork of Boise River and some areas near the Snake River

Priority Strategies for the Snake River Complex PLA

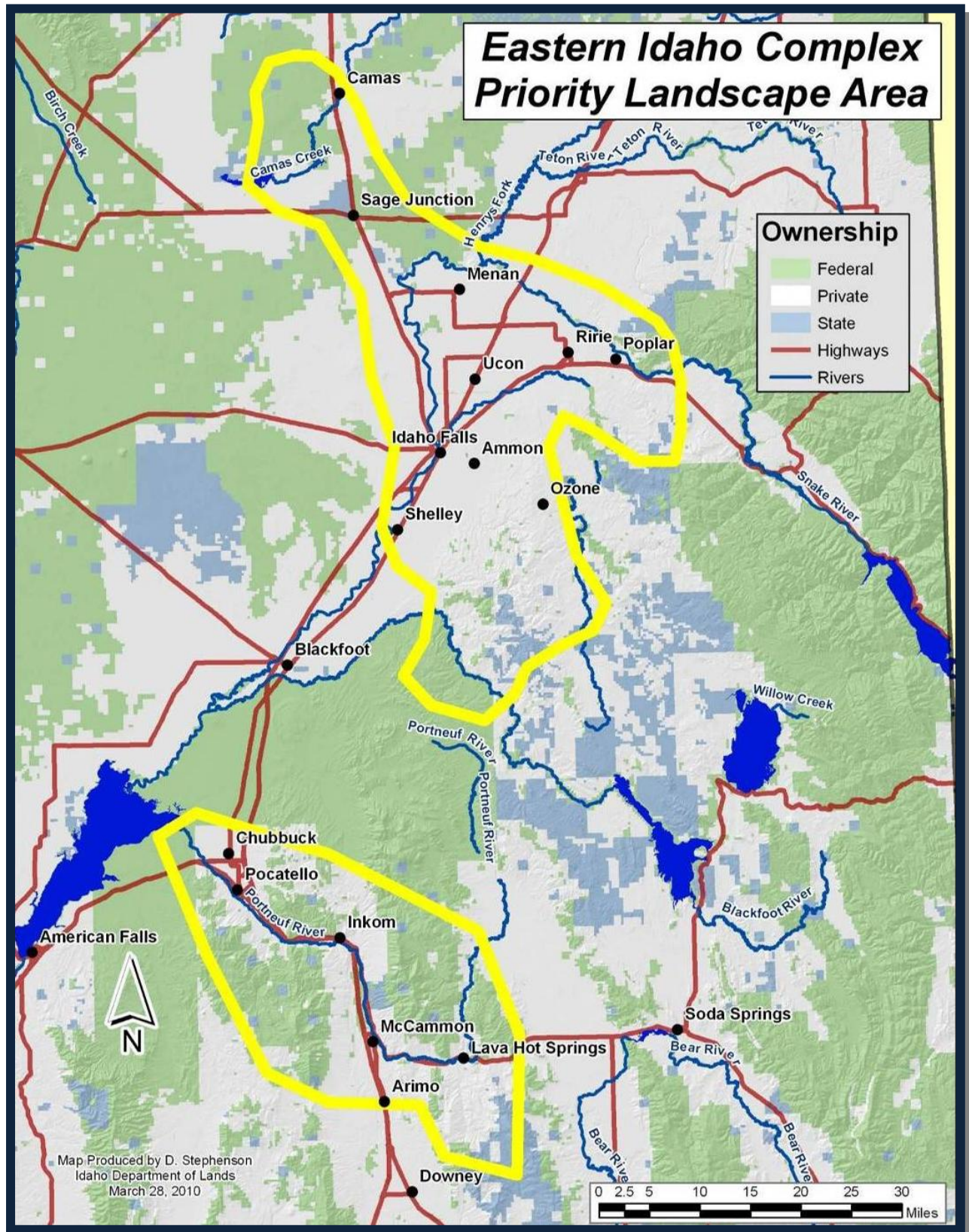
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Snake River Complex PLA.

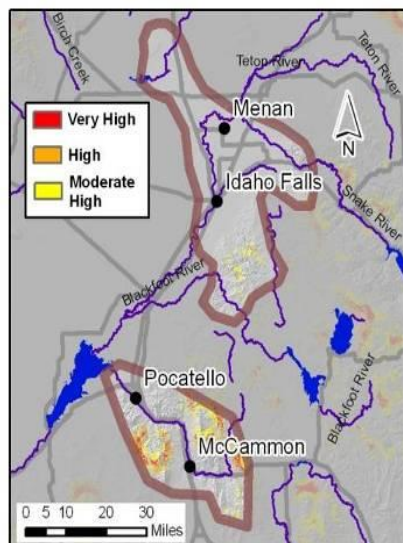
Priority – H, M, L	Snake River Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Elmore, Lincoln and Twin Falls Counties; USFS; BLM; private landowners</p>
	<p>Goals 1 & 2: Inventory and Analysis, Treatments – Along the Snake River Plain, the predominant forests are within communities and their effect on water quality and energy conservation is significant. Future predicted growth pressure is very high. Within existing communities and new growth area, focus on increasing canopy over impervious surfaces and near buildings for energy conservation. Develop and support community forest management programs in cities along the Snake River.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Cities, Snake River RC&D, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Education – Develop educational and outreach components to engage people in a better understanding and appreciation of the natural world and healthy forest practices. Work with schools and communities to develop new outdoor education and recreation opportunities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Southwest Idaho RC&D, Schools, all counties and cities, Idaho Department of Education, IFPC, IDFG, IDPR</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Snake River Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 3: Inventory and Analysis and Forest Conservation: Identify and prioritize important areas for conservation to maintain habitat and recreational access are [REDACTED].</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Wood River Land Trust, Conservation Groups, IDFG, Snake River RC&D, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Education – There is significant recreational pressure originating from this area, leading to conflicts between motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds, especially in riparian areas. Work collaboratively to deliver education programs that address these conflicts.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDFG, USFS, IDL, BLM, recreation user groups, conservation organizations, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Markets – Explore potential of using shrub and scrub for biomass utilization.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Sage Community Resources, SOUTHWEST Idaho Biomass Working Group, ID Department of Commerce, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IFPC, IFA, IFOA, and others</p>

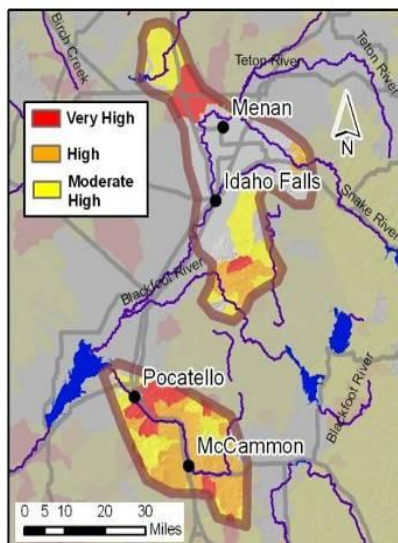
Eastern Idaho Complex Priority Landscape Area

The Eastern Idaho PLA encompasses primarily the urban areas near and including Idaho Falls and Pocatello.

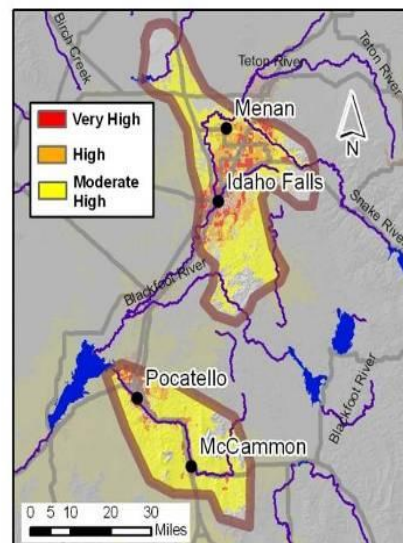




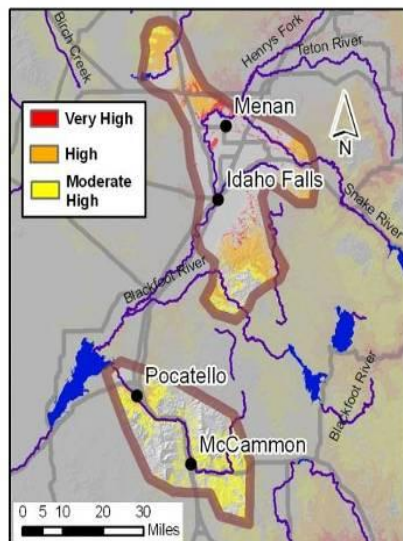
Forest Health



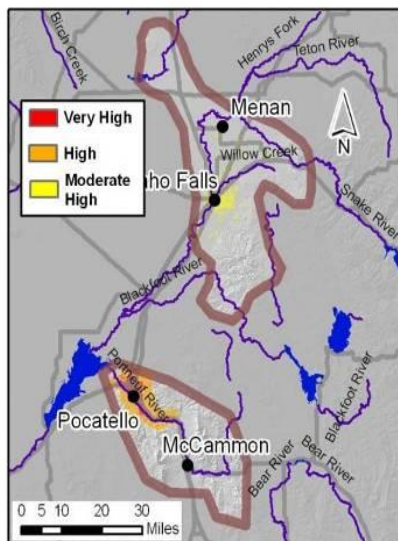
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



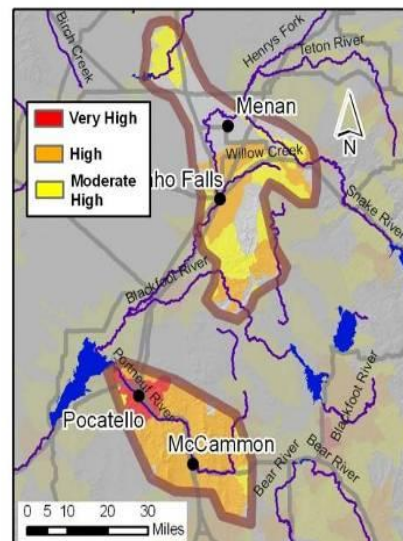
Development/Recreation Pressure



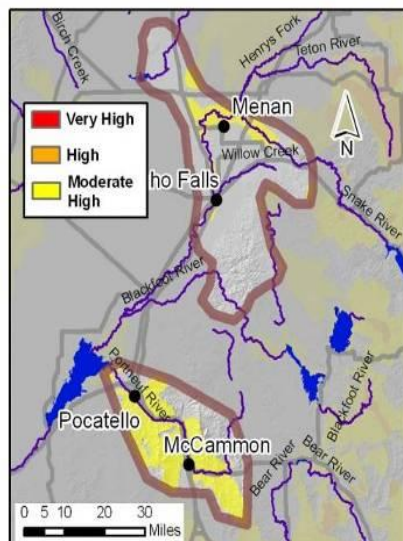
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



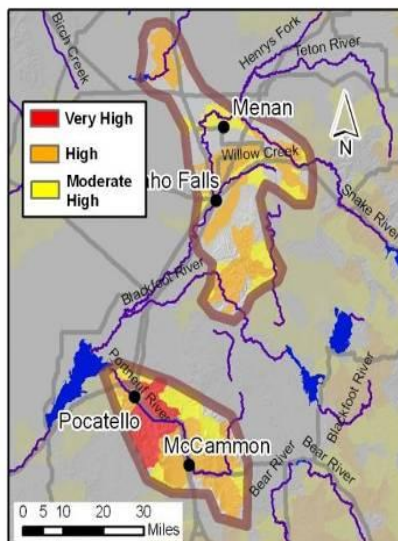
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Eastern Idaho Complex
Priority Landscape Area**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Eastern Idaho Complex PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with very high and high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire** (extensive WUI).
- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential **loss of forests/canopy from development and recreation**

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Some areas with high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets** (scattered).
- Substantial areas of high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy, especially in Pocatello and the greater Idaho Falls area.
- Some very high and high potential benefit to **air quality** from forests near Pocatello (non-attainment) and moderate high benefit around Idaho Falls.

Priority Strategies for the Eastern Idaho Complex PLA

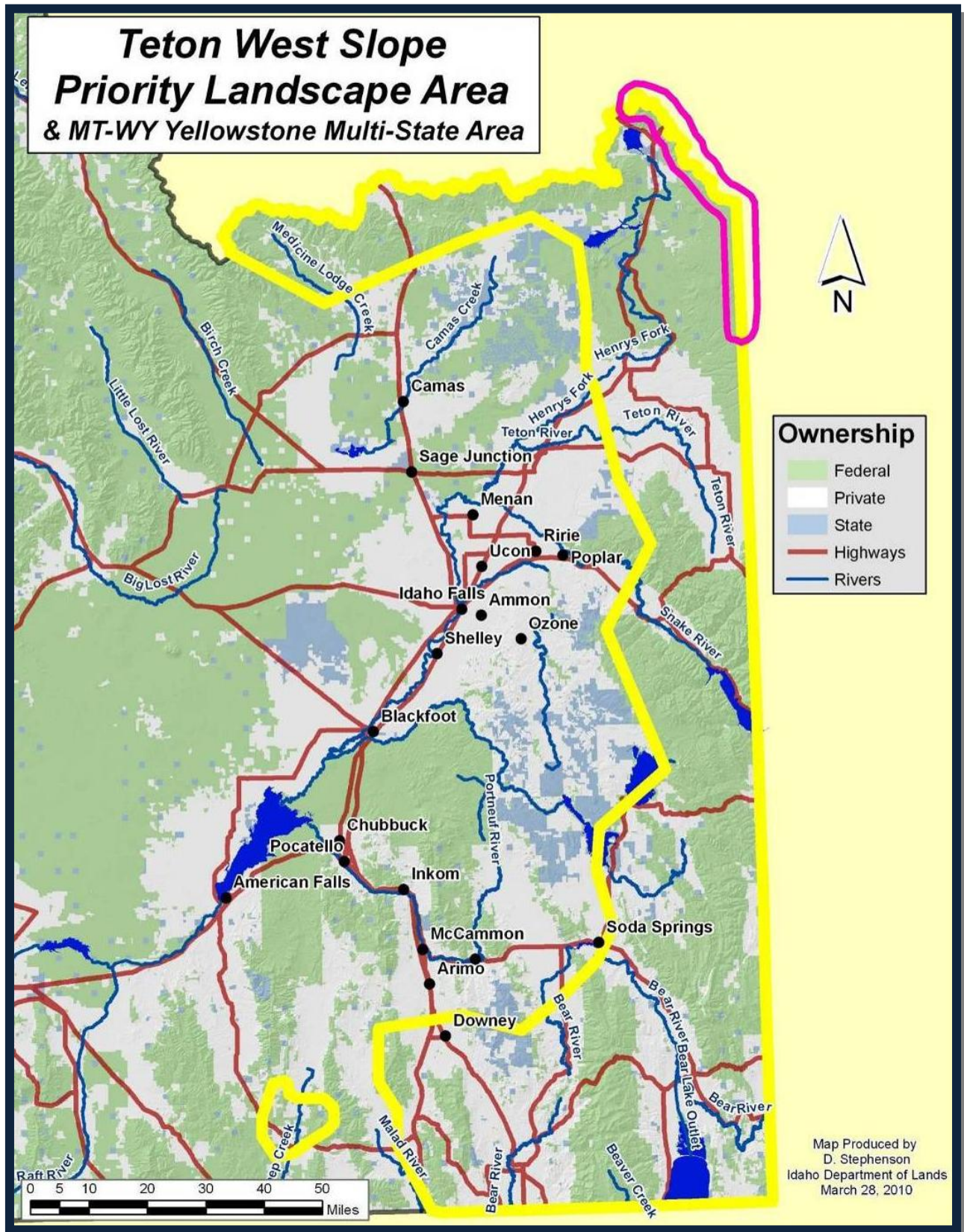
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Eastern Idaho Complex PLA.

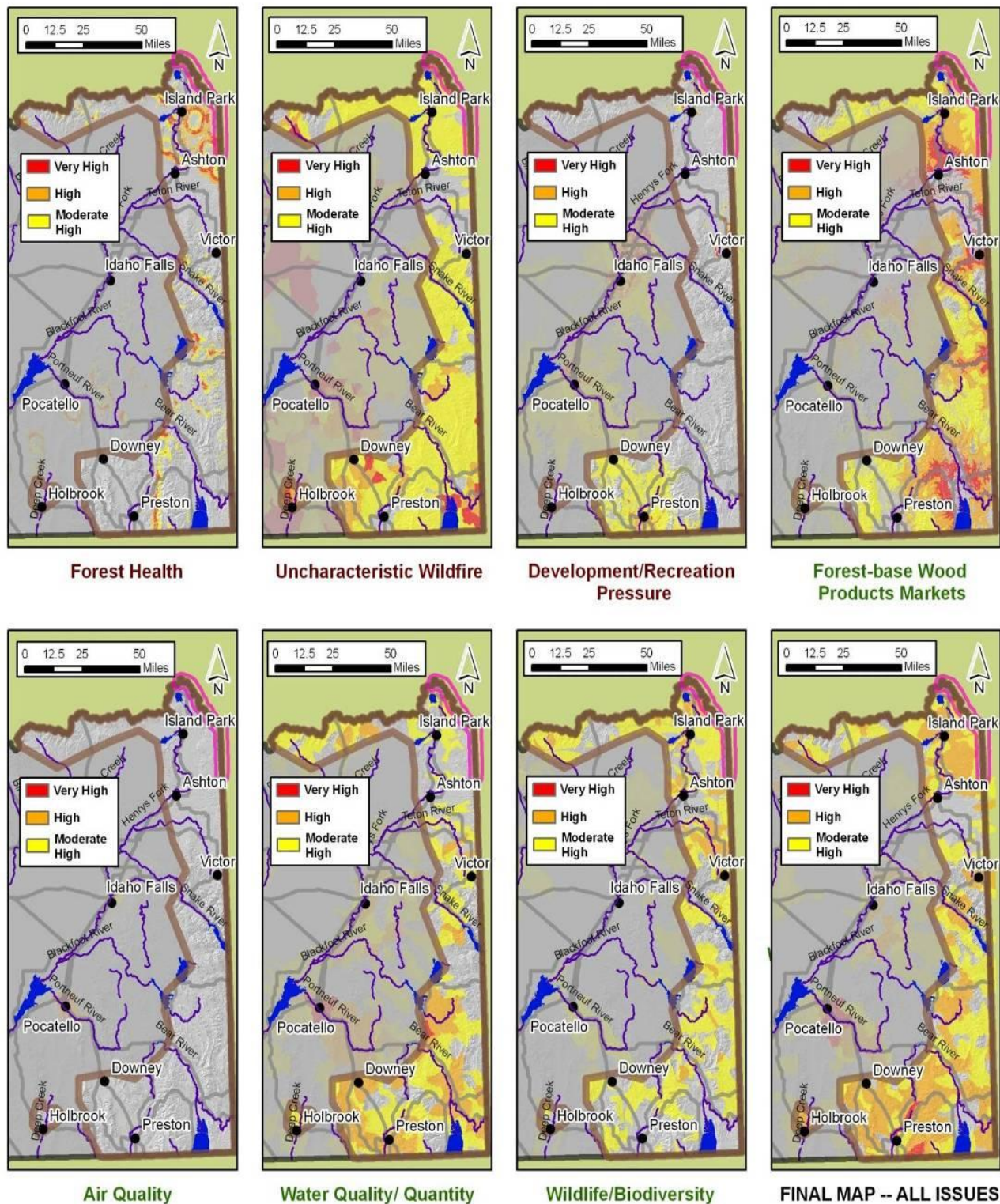
Priority – H, M, L	Eastern Idaho Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goals 1 & 4: Inventory and Analysis & Treatments – Develop and implement cross-ownership efforts to improve landscape scale stand treatments that reduce mountain pine beetle damage; retain white bark pine, aspen, and cottonwood in drainages; limit conifer encroachment; implement State Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan guidance; and inventory and mitigate invasive weeds. Focus these efforts in the [REDACTED] areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDFG, USFS, IDL, BLM, CWWGs, conservation organizations, private landowners, homeowner associations, Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work in WUI areas, especially in Pocatello and Lava Springs).</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Bannock County, USFS, BLM, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Inventory and Analysis – The population in communities is growing rapidly and the urban areas are expanding. Air quality in and around Pocatello is non-attainment and potential water quality benefits from tree canopy is high in the larger cities and suburbs. An inventory and analysis of canopy benefits will establish baseline data and model future benefits with increases in canopy percentage to help improve air and water quality, reduce stormwater, and conserve energy in these areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Cities in the greater Idaho Falls and Pocatello areas; Bonneville, Bannock and Bingham Counties; highway districts; Rocky Mountain Power; IDEQ; Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds; and others</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Eastern Idaho Complex Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Canopy goals determined in assessment are used to support increases in canopy to improve air quality and other urban issues. Develop and support community forest management programs in communities. Expand forest health treatments into surrounding rural areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Cities in the greater Idaho Falls and Pocatello areas; Bonneville, Bannock and Bingham Counties; highway districts; Rocky Mountain Power; IDEQ; Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds; and others</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Education – Educate residents about air quality protection strategies (including use of biomass as a fuel source), the extended benefits of frequent low intensity burning, and forest health measures.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Cities in the greater Idaho Falls and Pocatello areas; Bonneville, Bannock, and Bingham Counties; Rocky Mountain Power; IDEQ; Three Rivers and High Country RC&Ds; State Biomass Committee; and others</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Education – There is significant recreational pressure in this area leading to conflicts between motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds, especially in riparian areas. Work collaboratively to deliver education programs that address these conflicts.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDFG, USFS, IDL, BLM, IDPR, recreation user groups, conservation organizations, and others</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Increase potential for forest products markets, including woody biomass, and the ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, High Country and Three Rivers RC&Ds, Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IFPC, IFA, IFOA</p>

Teton West Slope Complex Priority Landscape Area & Montana-Wyoming Yellowstone multi-state Area

The Teton West Slope PLA encompasses the area along the Idaho and Wyoming border.





Teton West Slope Priority Landscape Area & Montana/Wyoming Yellowstone

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Teton West Slope PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Areas of high risk to **forest health**, particularly mountain pine beetle in north portion of Priority Area and along the Bear River.
- Pockets of areas with high and moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**, especially in Island Park area, Bear Lake, and Oneida and Cassia Counties.
- Significant threat of **loss of forests/canopy from development and recreation** along Utah border and west slope of Tetons, in Island Park area, and along interstate north of Utah

Potential Benefits to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially north and south ends of Priority Area.
- Potential benefits for **air quality** in Franklin County
- Areas of moderate-high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests.
- Areas of **wildlife/ecosystem** benefit along border with Yellowstone and Montana (big game focal areas)
- Shared concerns with Wyoming.

Priority Strategies for the Teton West Slope PLA

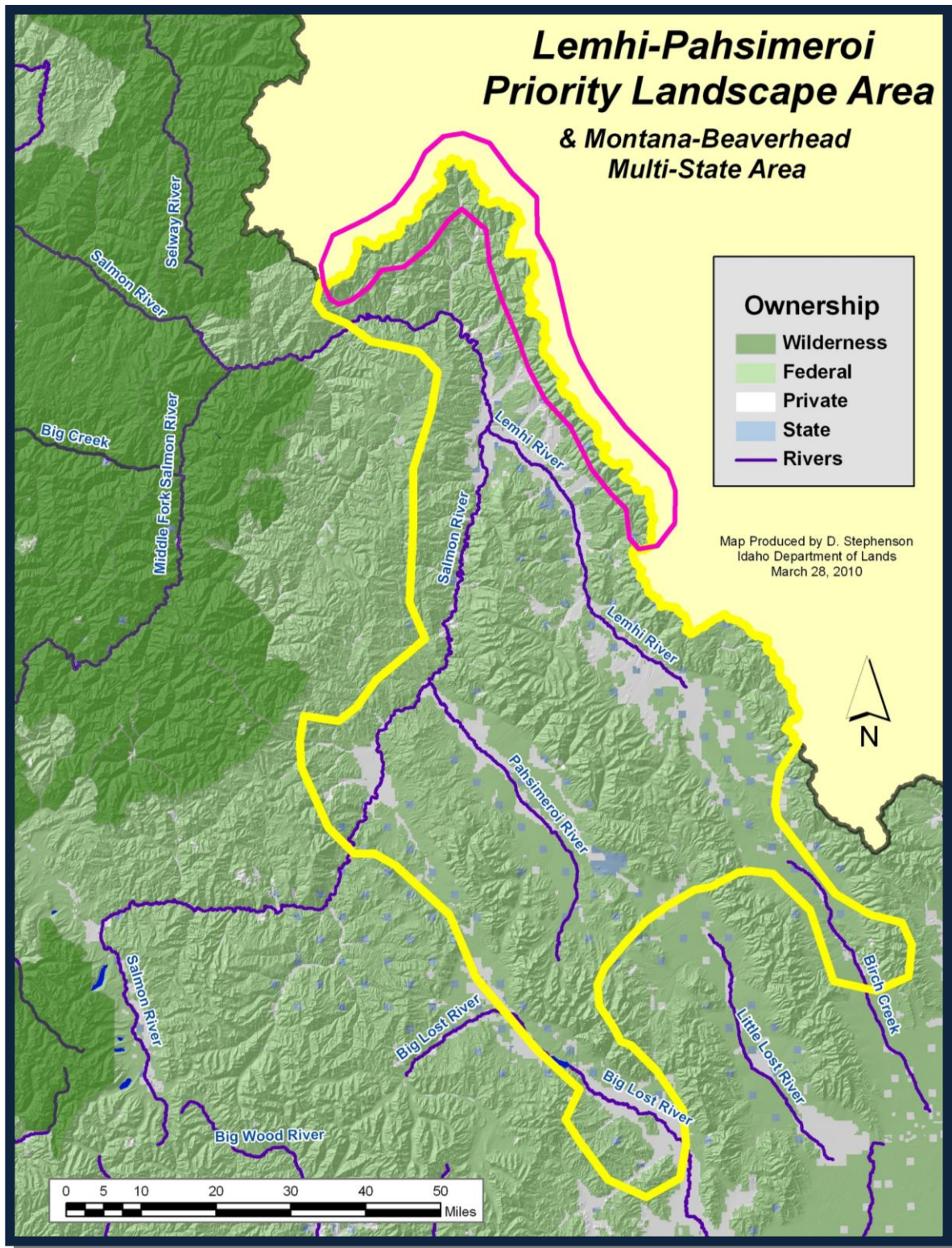
Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Teton West Slope PLA.

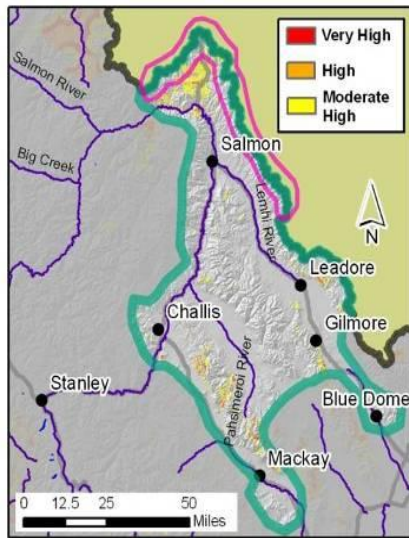
Priority – H, M, L	Teton West Slope Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments- Restore white bark pine in the Continental Divide area and aspen in McCoy Creek, Blackfoot River, Willow Creek, and Harriman State Park.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDFG, NRCS, RC&D, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation, especially in Pocatello, Bannock County, Island Park, Henry’s Lake, Shotgun Valley, Bear Lake, and Oneida County.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Counties (Bannock, Oneida, Fremont, Teton, Bonneville), RC&Ds, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments & Managed Fire – Work with counties and communities through the CWWGs to design and implement prescribed burning and mechanical treatments across ownerships in WUI areas. Key areas include Palisade’s Reservoir, Henry’s Lake, and Island Park.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Counties (Bannock, Oneida, Fremont, Teton, Bonneville), RC&Ds, private landowners</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Teton West Slope Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Support stream restoration in the Teton area and fisheries restoration in Island Park, Henry’s Fork, Henry’s Lake, and South Fork of the Snake River. Support protection of grizzly bear habitat and other wildlife habitats along Wyoming and Montana borders near Yellowstone.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, IDFG, USFWS, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goals 2 and 4: Inventory & Analysis, Planning and Treatments – Agencies and county and urban planners work to maintain and increase forest canopy that protects groundwater, surface water, and air quality. Manage development pressure, especially on west slope of Tetons, Island Park area, and along Interstate corridor north of Utah. Develop and enhance forest management capacity in communities.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDFG, RC&Ds, Counties (Fremont, Teton, Bonneville, Bannock), cities, IDEQ, IDWR, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 3: Forest Conservation – Support groups working collaboratively across ownerships in the Upper Henry’s Fork Conservation Challenge. This includes identifying and securing land parcels through conservation easements in the Teton West Slope area from St. Anthony north to the Idaho-Montana line. The focus of this effort is maintaining wildlife migration corridors, open spaces, and working ranches.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, land trusts, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – CWMAs lead cross-ownership efforts to improve inventories of invasive species and use mitigation measures to control spread.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, Counties (Fremont, Teton, Bonneville, Bannock), RC&Ds, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – Work collaboratively across ownerships to inventory and treat areas to prevent invasive species from moving from Idaho into Montana (“Hold the line” effort) and develop enforcement programs for early and effective action that minimizes impacts from recreation and other threats. Implement actions to mitigate adverse impacts and to monitor and adapt.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goals 2 & 4: Planning and Inventory & Analysis – Plan use and resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits. Work collaboratively to minimize conflicts with motorized use and wildlife, water, and spread of invasive weeds.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, recreation groups, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Agencies and landowners work with local woody biomass working group and state biomass and forest products groups to increase wood product markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, Counties, RC&Ds, economic development agencies, Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Office of Energy Resources, IFPC, IFA, IFOA, private landowners, state & local biomass groups</p>

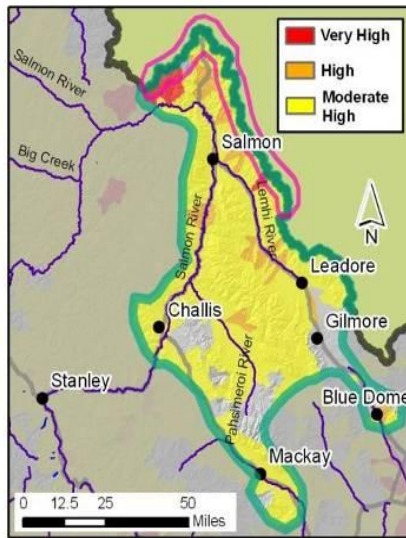
Lemhi-Pahsimeroi Priority Landscape Area & Montana Beaverhead multi-state Area

The Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA encompasses a large section of the Salmon River drainage as well as the Lemhi and Pahsimeroi Rivers. The main population center is the community of Salmon.

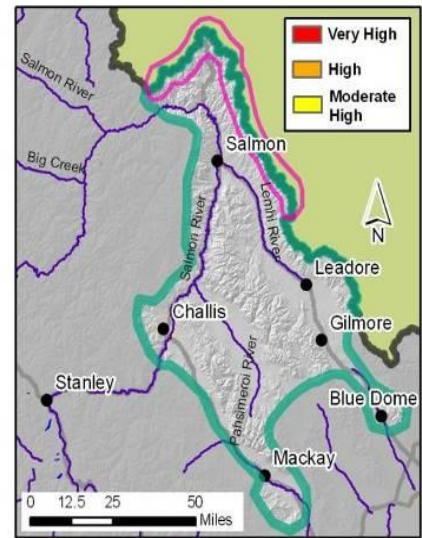




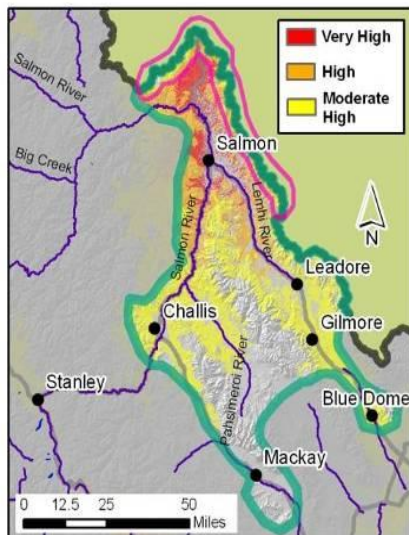
Forest Health



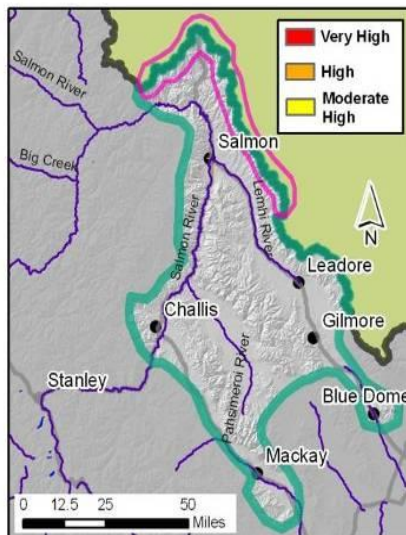
Uncharacteristic Wildfire



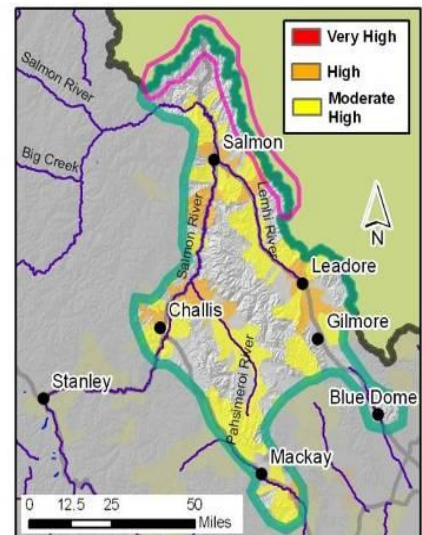
Development/Recreation Pressure



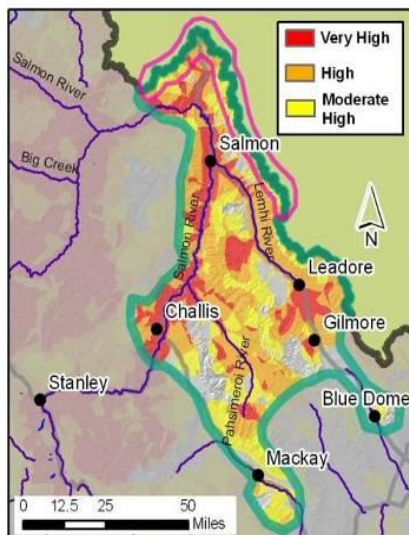
Forest-base Wood Products Markets



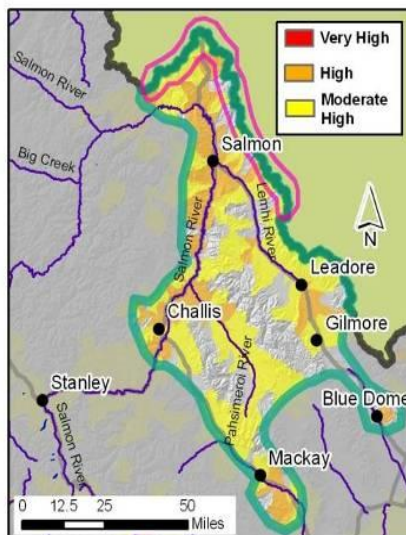
Air Quality



Water Quality/Quantity



Wildlife/Biodiversity



FINAL MAP -- ALL ISSUES

**Lemhi - Pahsimeroi
Priority Landscape Area
& Montana Beaverhead**

Summary of Threats and Benefits

Several forest resource issues were identified by the SAFR process. The following is a summary of the key threats and benefits in the Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA.

Potential Threats to Forest Resources:

- Pockets of areas with moderate-high risk to **uncharacteristic wildfire**.
- Substantial risk of **loss of forests/canopy from development** issues in Salmon, Challis, and Mackay.

Potential Benefit to Forest Resources:

- Substantial areas of high and moderate-high potential benefit to **biodiversity and wildlife** throughout.
- Some potential benefit for **air quality** around Salmon.
- Pockets of moderate-high potential benefit to **water quality/quantity** from forests and canopy, mostly following major drainages (Lemhi, Salmon and Pahsimeroi Rivers).
- Substantial areas with high and moderate-high relative benefit for **sustainable forest-based markets**, especially in the northern part of the Priority Area.
- Shared concerns with Montana.

Priority Strategies for the Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA

Based on the results of the SAFR and stakeholder input, the following is a list of the key strategies to protect and improve forest resources in the Lemhi - Pahsimeroi PLA.

Priority – H, M, L	Lemhi - Pahsimeroi Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis – ISFPWG and USFS ecologists develop improved mapping and analysis of relationship between insect and disease tree mortality and wildfire risk.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, ISFPWG</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis – Continue development of the BLM Middle Rockies Assessment and integrate the results into the State Assessment and Resource Strategy.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> BLM, USFS, IDL, Montana DNRC, SFRS Implementation Advisory Team</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments and Managed Fire – Restore key ecosystem components such as white bark pine in higher elevations (North Zone of the Salmon-Challis National Forest), low-elevation pine, and dry site habitats.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Lemhi and Custer Counties, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments & Managed Fire – Implement stand treatments, including managed fire and mechanical treatments to increase resiliency of stands adjacent to the Frank Church Wilderness.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS</p>

Priority – H, M, L	Lemhi - Pahsimeroi Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments – CWWGs continue to plan and implement CWPP priorities including hazardous fuel reduction and preparation work, especially in the Hughes Creek, Gibbonsville, North Fork, and Jesse Creek areas.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, Lemhi and Custer Counties, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Treatments & Managed Fire – Implement stand treatments for forest health benefits and reduced wildfire threat in the Yankee Fork Drainage, Garden Creek, Bay Horse Area, and the Mackay municipal watershed.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan, Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, IDL, city of Mackay, Custer County, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 2: Treatments – Increase urban canopy cover in Salmon, Challis, and Mackay to mitigate air quality impacts of wildfire on residents.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> IDEQ, cities of Salmon, Challis and Mackay</p>
	<p>Goal 3: Forest Conservation – Support the American Wildlands efforts and plans for wildlife habitat and connectivity.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, IDFG, NRCS, RC&Ds, land trusts, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – CWMA lead cross-ownership effort to improve inventories of invasive species and use mitigation measures to control spread.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, IDL, CWMA, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 4: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – USFS, BLM, and recreation user groups work together to plan use and resolve conflicts between motorized recreation and wildlife and biodiversity and forest health benefits.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u></p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> USFS, BLM, recreation groups, Montana DNRC, IDL, CWMA, private landowners</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing & Treatments – Agencies and landowners work with Salmon Valley Stewardship Group and state biomass and forest products groups to increase wood product markets, infrastructure, and ability of landowners to remove material for these markets.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Salmon Valley Stewardship Group, USFS, BLM, IFPC, Idaho Department of Commerce, private landowners</p>

Chapter 5

Statewide Goals for Long Term Health of Idaho's Forests

In Chapters 3 and 4 we identified strategic measures that addressed specific issues in the PLAs. The purpose of Chapter 5 is to identify issues that are affecting all or most of the PLA's as well as many other forested areas in the State. We'll also discuss the broader, causal factors that are affecting forested areas in the State- such as changing environmental and social factors that increase stress on forest systems.

Statewide Goals and Strategies

Several common strategies that could be applied to numerous PLAs were identified by the Stakeholders and Core Team.

Priority – H, M, L	STATEWIDE Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goals 1 & 2: Education – Support and promote statewide forestry education and recognition programs including Project Learning Tree, Project Wild, Idaho Firewise, Tree Farm, Tree City and Tree Line USA, and Arbor Day celebrations.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Urban Forestry, Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, and National Fire Plan, Conservation Education</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> ID Forest Products Commission, Counties, Cities, USFS, IDL, Tribes Tribe, private landowners, schools, utilities, ID RC&D Councils, IDFG, IDPR and others</p>
	<p>Goals 1, 2 and 4: Education – Assess, design and implement effective education and outreach efforts to reach targeted audiences—forestry professionals, forest landowners, community residents, and non-forestry stakeholders. Utilize existing conference, workshop, and demonstration events and explore new technologies to increase efficiency and effectiveness. Incorporate assessment tools that measure changes in behavior. Educational needs include youth education, conserving working forests for the future, forest benefits, and technical training for professionals.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban &Community Forestry, National Fire Plan, Forest Legacy, Conservation Education</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> Other states, universities and state extension programs, targeted agencies, organizations and groups</p>
	<p>Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis and Treatments – Develop a statewide strategy to address climate change and anticipated impacts to forest conditions in Idaho. Include statewide inventory and analysis of conditions and targeted strategies across ownerships to improve resilience and to adapt to changing conditions.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban &Community Forestry, National Fire Plan, Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> FS, BLM, IDL, NRCS, RC&D's, Idaho Universities, UI Extension, other partners & groups</p>

Priority – H, M, L	STATEWIDE Key 5-Year Strategies include:
	<p>Goal 1: Inventory & Analysis, Treatments, Partnerships, Managed Fire, Education – Continue strong partnership with Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group and County wildfire working groups. This current structure for implementing the National Fire Plan in Idaho is working well and will continue to facilitate effective planning and implementation of hazardous fuels treatments and restoration projects, and enhance firefighting resources and public education.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> ISFPWG (includes all state, federal, county agencies), Counties</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Develop a statewide biomass working group to lead a statewide approach to developing markets, infrastructure, and connecting wood material from treatment projects to markets. There are currently many efforts in the state and no overall lead or oversight. Bringing resources and expertise together at the state level will strengthen and align efforts in the state.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, National Fire Plan</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> FS, BLM, IDL, Idaho Association of Counties, RC&D's</p>
	<p>Goal 5: Marketing – Develop a statewide marketing initiative to aggressively promote Idaho forest products within and outside of the state. Develop a culture where Idaho products are a preference with consumers (similar to potatoes).</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Stewardship</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> FS, BLM, IDL, NRCS, RC&D's, IFPC, industrial forest owners, IFA, IFOA, other partners & groups</p>
	<p>Goal 6: Partnerships and Inventory & Analysis – Develop and utilize a state working group to steer and guide implementation of the overall Statewide Forest Resource Strategy (SFRS). Use local groups and partnerships to develop and implement strategies for individual Priority Areas. The statewide team and local groups will work together to develop and implement annual plans and to update the SFRS, Improve information, identify and fill data gaps, and explore/develop new tools and strategies for assessing conditions and implementing projects. Determine role of S&PF Advisory groups within this framework.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban &Community Forestry, National Fire Plan, Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> FS, BLM, IDL, NRCS, RC&D's, other partners & groups</p>
	<p>Goal 6: Partnerships, Inventory & Analysis and Partnerships – Work with adjacent states to align each state's Forest Resource Strategies in border areas and develop a framework for cross-state implementation.</p> <p><u>S&PF Programs:</u> Forest Health, Forest Stewardship, Urban &Community Forestry, National Fire Plan, Forest Legacy</p> <p><u>Stakeholders:</u> State Forest Resource Strategy Implementation Team, States of Montana, Washington, Wyoming, Utah and Oregon,</p>

Managing Stressors and Long-Term Health of Idaho's Forests

An important overarching goal is to manage for reduced stress and the long-term health of forest systems throughout Idaho. The threats identified in the SAFR and SFRS—forest health, uncharacteristic wildfire, development and recreation—are driven by changes in climate, economic conditions, demographics, and other environmental conditions and social values. The benefits—wood products markets, water quality and quantity, air quality, and wildlife and biodiversity—depend on maintaining ecological integrity and sustainable use of forests. Looking at the first level of these factors and working down can provide a framework for strategic, integrated approaches to restoration and protection. For example, warmer temperatures and

reduced precipitation (climate change) can combine to increase the occurrence and severity of wildfires and insect and disease infestations. Increasing wildfire and insect mortality on large scales can diminish wildlife habitat and biodiversity, water and air quality, and availability of wood products. Population growth and expanding human development can reduce habitat and water quality and increase risk of losses to wildfire. By developing goals and strategies to address issues on the first level of this causal hierarchy, the long-term health of forest systems can be more effectively managed.

Strategy: Within the next five years, as part of SFRS revision, convene a group of partners to look more broadly at causal factors and stressors to Idaho Forests and identify even longer-term strategies to address these. These factors include changes in climate, demographics, economics, and social values. This effort can be looked at as a “Research and Development” arm of the SFRS. The goal is to gain understanding of the higher-level “drivers” of forest stress and change and be “out in front” with strategies for adaptation to these changes and mitigation of the impacts.

S&P Forestry Programs: all

Stakeholders: all (a small group to take the lead with this effort and report to all Stakeholders)

Chapter 6

Implementation of Strategies

The information within this document provides a long-term, comprehensive, coordinated approach for investing state, federal, and leveraged partner resources to address landscape priorities. The completion of this document marks not an end, but a beginning as Stakeholders and partners work together to implement these strategies across all ownerships.

IDL will continue to work with the Stakeholders and Core Team members to prioritize strategies statewide and within each PLA. This allows for a “work down the list” approach for selecting prospective projects to implement and/or to identify project-specific funding opportunities. Throughout Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012, additional collaborative work will be conducted to further refine strategies and address the issues and needs identified in the PLAs.

Use of the SFRS by the State of Idaho (IDL)

State assessments and resource strategies are integral to the S&PF Redesign and are required by states as an amendment to the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (CFAA) as enacted in the 2008 Farm Bill. That is, as a condition of future Federal funding for S&PF programs, completion and utilization of these documents is required.

The SFRS will guide all future S&PF program work. This document serves as an integrated 5-year plan for the IDL programs described in Chapter 1, except for the Forest Legacy AON. The SFRS will be used in combination with the AON to further identify opportunities and priorities for acquiring easements.

The SAFR and SFRS allow investment and leveraging of state, federal, and other partner resources to achieve meaningful outcomes on a landscape scale by focusing work on identified critical issues within the highest priority areas.

Each S&PF program will consult the SAFR and SFRS and their respective program’s advisory committee (IFSAC, ICFAC, Forest Legacy Subcommittee, ISFPWG) on programmatic decisions that result in the most beneficial, on-the-ground impact to Idaho’s urban and rural forestlands. The SFRS will be the key prioritization tool used by S&PF programs to implement projects that meet national themes, target program objectives, and result in meaningful outcomes. Wherever possible, efforts will address the identified issues through an integrated approach utilizing the suite of S&PF programs.

To ensure their effective use, the Idaho S&PF programs will utilize the SAFR and SFRS when:

- ✱ Applying for competitive grant projects
- ✱ Determining priorities for use of consolidated grant dollars
- ✱ Collaborating with advisory committees to implement strategies

- ☀ Working with adjacent state forestry agencies to develop projects that address mutual priorities
- ☀ Developing integrated program action plans

Idaho's S&PF Programs will develop a process to engage the advisory groups and the Stakeholders to review and adjust the SFRS as forest conditions and management objectives change. This review will serve as an opportunity for the Stakeholders to continue 1) incorporating new and relevant data into the SAFR, 2) filling data gaps within the SAFR, 3) incorporating wider stakeholder input, 4) identifying and improving statewide strategies, and 5) developing annual implementation and action plans. The advisory groups and the Stakeholders can also serve as conduits for the S&PF programs' assistance with the competitive grant process.

Annual Action Plan and Annual Review SFRS

Each year the State Implementation Working Group will lead development of an Action Plan. This plan will include priority strategies and actions, stakeholders involved, resources needed, S&PF programs used, budgets, timelines and other details for completion.

The implementation working group would also be responsible for:

- Annual Report of Accomplishments
- Annual Review/Update of Strategy
- Five Year Revision of Strategy
- Highest Priority Strategies and Timeline for Implementation
- Role of Partners & Collaborative Groups
- Developing the Annual Statewide Action Plan
- Investing Resources (ways to fund priority strategies/actions—Include Partner/Stakeholder Involvement/leverage)
- Meeting State and Private Forestry National Themes, Program Objectives, Performance Measures
- Monitoring and Adjusting the Strategy (annual review with stakeholders—statewide and for priority areas); incorporating new information and filling gaps.
- As mentioned in Chapter 5, as part of SFRS revision, convene a group of Stakeholders to look at causal factors and stressors to Idaho Forests and identify long term strategies to address these. The broader factors include changes in climate, demographics, economics, and social values. The group would look at strategies to be “out in front” on these factors and recommend strategies that stakeholders can incorporate jointly or separately to address these over time.

Use of the SFRS by Stakeholders and Collaborative Groups

The SAFR and the SFRS will become tools for leveraging forest health improvement and other projects on national forest lands and other federal ownerships. The SFRS will help identify and prioritize projects for the programs of work on Idaho's forests. The USFS has been a principal

partner in the development of the SAFR and SFRS and has contributed to the process by working shoulder to shoulder with the various partners to develop strong and feasible five year strategies that accomplish multiple goals across all ownerships. Projects on national forest lands that align with the goals and strategies of the SFRS should receive stronger support from partners and publics during both planning (NEPA) and implementation. Broader support for Forest Service projects will result in increased on-the-ground activities as well as promote a landscape scale or “all lands” approach to management of forest resources.

Development of the Idaho SFRS emphasized collaborative work and incorporated input of partners and organizations at the state level and locally across the state. While it is a central objective of the SAFR and SFRS development that they be constructively used by agencies, organizations, individual landowners, and land management entities, it is recognized that IDL is the only entity obligated to use these tools.

The Idaho S&PF programs will maintain contact with the Stakeholders, working collaboratively to identify projects and generate ideas on marketing and dissemination of the SAFR and SFRS. Together, they will identify additional organizations that could work collaboratively to implement cross-boundary projects and most effectively enhance forest benefits and mitigate forest threats across the landscape.

It is an objective of this SFRS to serve as a springboard toward a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to forest management that addresses critical forest issues. Potential strategies to accomplish this include:

- ✨ Development of a State Implementation Working Group to oversee and guide implementation of the SFRS, to update and refine strategies over time, and to facilitate development of and communication with local coordinating groups within each PLA.
- ✨ Development of a local framework for collaboration, planning, and implementation of projects based on the SAFR and SFRS within each PLA. These local groups would identify partners, potential funding sources, and other resources necessary to develop and implement projects.

Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary (PENDING) and Acronyms

AON – Assessment of Need (Forest Legacy Program)	IDWR – Idaho Department of Water Resources
BLM – Bureau of Land Management	IFA – Intermountain Forest Association
CBC – Clearwater Basin Collaborative	IFOA – Idaho Forest Owners Association
CDA – Coeur d’Alene	IFSAC – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee
CE – Conservation Education	ISFPWG – Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group
CEDA – Clearwater Economic Development Association	KVRI – Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative
CFAA – Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act	LFSP – Landowner Forest Stewardship Plan
CROP – Coordinated Resource Offering Protocol	NFP – National Fire Plan
CWCS – Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy	NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
CWMA – County Weed Management Association	ORV – Off Road Vehicle
CWPP – County Wildfire Protection Plan	PAC – Panhandle Area Council
CWWG – County Wildfire Working Group	PFC – Payette Forest Coalition
DNRC – Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (Montana)	PLA – Priority Landscape Area
FAMP – Forest Asset Management Plan (IDL)	RAC – Resource Advisory Committee
FHP – Forest Health Program	RC&D – Resource, Conservation and Development Council
FLP – Forest Legacy Program	S&PF – State and Private Forestry
FLRA – Federal Landscape Restoration Act	SAFR – Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources
FSP – Forest Stewardship Program	SFRS – Statewide Forest Resource Strategy
ICFAC – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council	SVRP – Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie
IDEQ – Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	UCF – Urban & Community Forestry
IDFG – Idaho Fish and Game	USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
IDFPC – Idaho Forest Products Commission	USFS – United States Forest Service
IDL – Idaho Department of Lands	USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
IDOC – Idaho Department of Commerce	VOC – Volatile Organic Compound
IDPR – Idaho Parks and Recreation	WUI – Wildland Urban Interface

Appendix B – Priority Area Plans and Resource Groups

Assessments and plans common to all PLAs include

- ☀ County Wildfire Protection Plans
- ☀ Forest Legacy Assessment of Need
- ☀ Idaho Department of Lands Forest Stewardship
- ☀ Forest Asset Management Plans and Cumulative Watershed Plans
- ☀ NRCS Idaho One Plans
- ☀ DEQ Sub Basin Assessments and Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plans

Additional plans within each Priority Landscape Area that should be considered when putting projects together are:

North Panhandle

Existing Plans

Lake Pend Oreille Bull Trout Conservation Strategy • Native Salmonid Restoration Plan • Kootenai River White Sturgeon Recovery Plan • Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) Recovery Plan • Weed Management Area (WMA) Management Plan • Kootenai Sub basin Plan (BPA) • Idaho Panhandle National Forest Plan • Kootenai National Forest Plan • Caribou Recovery Plan • Bull Trout Recovery Plan • Sandpoint Urban Forest Plans • Idaho Fish and Game and Delta Restoration Plan • The Clark Fork Management Plan • Coordinated Resource Offering Protocols

North Idaho Resource Groups

Clark Fork Management Committee • Grizzly Bear Subcommittee—Boundary • Smith WMA Management Committee • Selkirk/Cabinet – Yaak IGBC Subcommittee • Pend Oreille Basin Commission • Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI) partners • Kootenai Tribe • North Idaho Renewable Energy Coalition (NIREC) • Tri-State Water Quality Council • Panhandle Area Council • Watershed Advisory Groups • Ponderay Water Watchers • Priest Community Forest Connection • Winter Knights • Scotchman Peaks Group • Salmon Recovery Funding Board • County CWPP Committees • Sandpoint is open to becoming a sustainable growth community

Coeur d’Alene

Existing Plans

Urban Forestry Plans (Hayden Lake, Post Falls • Coeur d’Alene, and Silver Valley) • Heyburn State Park • North Fork of Coeur d’Alene River Recreational Plan • County Wildfire Protection Plans • Coeur d’Alene Lake Management Plan • County Comprehensive Plans (Shoshone and Kootenai) • Coeur d’Alene Sports Coalition • Idaho Panhandle National Forest Plan • Coeur d’Alene Tribal Plans • Urban Forest Plans (Coeur d’Alene, Hayden, Post Falls) • Community Canopy • Superfund • Panhandle Health District’s Stormwater and Erosion Education Program (SEEP) • IDWR • IDEQ • Spokane Valley Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer Assessment.

Coeur D’ Alene Resource Groups

Coeur d’Alene Chamber Natural Resources Committee • Coeur d’Alene Forestry Coalition • Shoshone County Biomass Collaborative • Friends of Rathdrum Mountain • NIREC • Panhandle Area Council • Watershed Advisory Groups • Spokane Valley Rathdrum Mountain Aquifer Atlas Group • County CWPP Committees • Kootenai Metropolitan Planning Organization

Palouse

Existing Plans

Palouse Cooperative Weed Plan • Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan • Urban Forestry Plans (Moscow, Lewiston, Orofino) • Fire Safe in Benewah County • Clearwater National Forest Plan

Palouse Resource Groups

Waters of the West at the University of Idaho • Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee • Clearwater Basin Collaborative • Clearwater Economic Development Association • Palouse Clearwater Environmental Institute • Friends of Moscow Mountain • Latah Trail Foundation

St. Joe-Clearwater

Existing Plans

Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forest Plans (1987) • Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forest Plan Revision • Northwest Passage Corridor Management Plan (2005) • Crapo Elk Initiative • Selway and Middle Fork Clearwater Sub basin Assessment • South Fork Clearwater Sub basin Assessment • Lochsa Corridor Assessment • Fire History Information (Barrett) • BLM River Management Plans • Cooperative Weed Management Plans and Strategies (Palouse, Clearwater, Upper Clearwater) • Clearwater Water Conservation Strategy • Northwest Power and Conservation Plans • Snake River Basin Adjudication and proposed Idaho Forestry Plan • BLM River Management Plan • Nez Perce Tribal Plans • National Park Service

St. Joe-Clearwater Resource Groups

Clearwater Basin Collaborative • North Central Idaho Resource Advisory Council • Public Land Access Year-round

Bitterroot

Existing Plans

Clearwater National Forest Plan (1987) and Geographic Area Summaries developed as part of the Forest Plan Revision

Bitterroot Resource Groups

Clearwater Basin Collaborative

Hells Gate

Existing Plans

Lewiston Urban Forestry Plan

Hells Gate Resource Group

City of Lewiston and Waters of the West

Craig-Camas

Existing Plans

Nez Perce National Forest Plans • USFWS • Nez Perce Tribal Plans • IDL • IDFG

Craig Camas Resource Groups

Waters of the West • Back Country Hunters and Anglers • Cooperative Weed Management Association

West Central

Existing Plans

Payette Wildlife Conservation Area Strategy and Revised Payette National Forest Plan (2003)

West Central Resource Groups

Woody Biomass Partnership • Payette Forest Coalition • Friends of Weiser River • Idaho Working Lands Coalition

Boise River

Existing Plans

Boise National Forest Plan • Boise Wildlife Conservation Areas Strategy • Boise Urban Forest Plan

Wood River

Existing Plans

Little Wood Watershed Management Plan • Wood River Land Trust Plans • Sawtooth National Forest Plan • Sawtooth Wildlife Conservation Areas Strategy • Urban Forestry Plans (Ketchum and Hailey)

Snake River

Existing Plans

Sawtooth National Forest Plan • Urban Forestry Plans (Mountain Home and Twin Falls)

Eastern Idaho

Existing Plans

Willow Creek and Medicine Lodge • Caribou-Targhee National Forest Plan • Urban Forestry Plans (Idaho Falls, Rexburg, Pocatello)

Teton- West Slope

Existing plans

Caribou-Targhee National Forest Plan

Lemhi-Pahsimeroi

Existing Plans

Salmon-Challis National Forest Plan • American Wildlands Plans • Urban Forestry Plans (Salmon and Challis)

Salmon Valley Resource Groups

Salmon Valley Stewardship Group

Appendix C – Funding Opportunities

Currently, the list of National Fire Plan grants includes:

- ☀ **Western States Fire Manager’s Grant Program** - primary source of funding used to conduct hazardous fuels treatments on private lands in Idaho.
- ☀ **Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Communities At Risk** - provides financial assistance to local jurisdictions in Idaho for efforts that support fire prevention activities.
- ☀ **US Forest Service (USFS)/IDL Community Fire Protection and BLM Partnership Funds** - provides funding for hazardous fuels treatments on private lands that are adjacent to National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands.
- ☀ **Assistance to Firefighters Grants** - provides direct assistance to fire protection organizations for training and safety and equipment, firefighting vehicles, fire prevention equipment, or emergency services.
- ☀ **BLM Rural Fire Assistance Program** - provides funding for rural fire departments serving 10,000 people or less that are adjacent to BLM land.
- ☀ **USFS/IDL Volunteer Fire Assistance Program** - provides funding for equipment and training for rural fire departments serving 10,000 people or less.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE INCULDED IN THE FINAL DRAFT

Appendix D – Stakeholders:

Arnold Appeney – Shoshone-Bannock Tribe Land Use Director
Robert Barkley – Idaho Department of Lands
Ann Bates – Idaho Nursery and Landscape Association
Gerry Bates – South Idaho Community Forestry Assistant
Oscar Baumhoff – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee, Chair
Scott Bell – US Forest Service, State & Private Forestry
Dayle Bennett – US Forest Service Region 4; Forest Health Protection Group Leader
John Bernardo – Chair-Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council
Ree Brannon – Clearwater RC&D
Andy Brunelle – US Forest Service Capital Coordinator
Clark Christianson – Idaho Department of Lands
Chris Clay – Idaho Department of Lands
Jim Colla – Northwest Management, Inc.; Consulting Forester
G. Kirk David – Idaho Forest Stewardship Advisory Committee; Member
John DeGroot – Nez Perce Tribe
Ed DeYoung – Idaho Department of Lands
Tom Eckberg – Idaho Department of Lands
Scott Ferguson – Bear River RC&D
Kim Golden – Panhandle Lakes RC&D
Don Gunter – Inland Forest Management, Boundary County
Jeff Handel – Idaho Department of Parks & Recreation
Bas Hargrove – The Nature Conservancy
Bryan Helmich – Idaho Dept. of Fish & Game
Von Helmuth – US Forest Service, Idaho Panhandle National Forest; FHP Group Leader
Tom Herron – Idaho Department of Environmental Quality;
Polly Huggins – Wood River RC&D
Tom Johnson – Idaho Department of Lands
Paula Jones – Three Rivers RC&D
David Kiesig – College of Southern Idaho
Ron Mahoney – U of Idaho Extension
Bill Moore – Southwest Idaho RC&D
Kurt Mettler – Coeur d’Alene Tribe
Lyn Morelan – Idaho Forest Practice Act Advisory Committee; Member
Betty Munis – Idaho Forest Products Commission
Brian Patton – Idaho Department of Water Resources
Arlene Pence – Idaho Forest Owners Association
Peg Polichio – Forest Service State & Private Forestry
Carol Randall – Idaho Panhandle National Forests
Jim Riley – Intermountain Forest Assoc.
Ron Roizen – Shoshone County
Doug Russell – Idaho Community Forestry Advisory Council
Patrick Seymour – Idaho Department of Lands
Brian Shiplett – Idaho Department of Lands
Steve Smart – High Country RC&D
Steve Winward – US Forest Service Region 4
Mike Wolcott – Intermountain Forest Management